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INTERNATIONAL

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## Coup Led by Army Chief Ousts Mauritania Regime

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, July 10 (NYT) — A military coup took place early today in Mauritania, the scene of a protracted guerrilla war and power rivalries involving France, Morocco and Algeria.

According to reports reaching here, President Moktar Ould Daddah, a French protégé who has led Mauritania since the West African nation achieved independence from France in 1960, was placed under arrest and his whereabouts were unknown. Other news reports said there was no shooting heard in the Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott, during the overnight coup, and no casualties were announced.

The leader of the coup was identified in Mauritanian radio broadcasts as the army chief of staff, Col. Mustapha Ould Salek, 43.

The political leanings of the new

government, which calls itself the Military Committee for National Redress, were not immediately known. A radio communique accused the deposed president of corruption and said the coup was aimed at preventing the dismemberment of the country. It further said the Military Committee "assumes all powers until democratic institutions are put into place."

### Constitution Suspended

Other radio communiques from the new government announced the suspension of the constitution and the dissolution of the Parliament. The initial communiques made no mention of the new government's attitude toward the Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas, who have been fighting Mauritanian troops for more than two years for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara, partitioned between Mauritania and Morocco.

The Polisario guerrillas are armed with Russian weapons supplied to them by Algeria, which has also served as a staging area for their operations. The Mauritians have received help from 9,000 Moroccan troops stationed within Mauritania. The French also have backed the Mauritians by flying bombing missions against the Polisario guerrillas.

The coup apparently caught all of these parties unawares. A Pol-

isario spokesman in Paris at first welcomed the coup as "good news." But guerrilla spokesmen in Algiers later acknowledged that they did not have enough information.

"If this is a genuine movement in favor of the Mauritanian people and their national interest, we can only welcome it," Mohammed Salem Ould Salek, information minister for Polisario, said in Algiers.

### Rabat Sees Risk

In Rabat, the Moroccan information minister, Mohammed Larbi Khattabi, said the coup would be "very bad news" if it led "to the replacement of the Moroccan troops stationed in Mauritania at the request of the Nouakchott government, by troops from a neighboring country like Algeria."

"There would then be a big risk of a confrontation in the area," he added, because his government "could not accept that Algeria effect an encirclement of Morocco."

The French Foreign Ministry said this morning that it had no information on the coup and declined to comment immediately. Mr. Ould Daddah, 54, the deposed president, had strong ties to the French and had served as a civil servant and premier under the French colonial authorities before emerging as the leader of an independent Mauritania.

Although Mauritania has an area



Moktar Ould Daddah

almost as large as France and Spain combined, it has only about 1.5 million inhabitants living in its predominantly desert expanse. But the area disputed by Polisario is rich in iron ore, which is being exploited by a French-led consortium.

### Mining Disrupted

Last year, the guerrillas succeeded in disrupting the iron-mining operations and the railway that transported the ore out of the region. But the guerrillas were beaten back by Moroccan troops and French fighter-bombers aiding the 4,500-man Mauritanian Army.

The guerrillas captured eight Frenchmen working in the iron-ore project and held them for several months in Algerian territory until their release was negotiated last

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## Vance Bars Arms Talks Delay As Kremlin Tries Dissenters

### 2 Dissidents Go on Trial In U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP) — Following an 18-month Kremlin crackdown on dissent, two Jewish dissident leaders went before Soviet courts today in trials that are drawing the United States into a major human-rights confrontation with Moscow.

In Washington, the White House said today that Soviet trials of leading dissidents show weakness and are a "repressive action which strikes at the conscience of the entire world."

Jody Powell, the presidential press secretary, said the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg would elevate the issue of human rights, rather than bury it, and would not stop President Carter from speaking out on human freedoms and dignity.

In Paris, the French Communist Party said it had delivered a note to the Soviet Embassy calling for the freeing of the two defendants and "an end to all repressive procedures and actions."

Mr. Shcharansky's wife appealed from Paris for the United States to intercede to help free her husband.



Alexander Ginsburg with his son before arrest.

### U.S. Rejects Connection With SALT

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — The United States is determined to work with the Soviet Union on a new treaty forestalling nuclear "annihilation" despite the trials of Soviet dissidents, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

Rejecting postponement of negotiations this week in Geneva, Mr. Vance said, "This issue must be treated differently from others and must be addressed on a continuing basis with the highest priority."

The trials of dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg began today. While deploring the trials, Mr. Vance said that the weapons limitation talks "stand on their own two feet and have a special quality."

And despite growing anti-Russian sentiment, Mr. Vance said that he was optimistic a treaty could be concluded and ratified by the Senate. "It is of the utmost importance that we should proceed with the SALT negotiations," he said.

### Jackson Criticizes

Earlier, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said on television that Mr. Vance's planned meetings tomorrow and Thursday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were the wrong signal at the wrong time.

"I respectfully disagree," Mr. Vance said in response. "The imperatives for going to Geneva right now are that we are dealing with negotiations that affect the security of the nation and the security and well-being of the world in general."

At the same time, Mr. Vance condemned the Russians for the trials and said that Moscow's treatment of dissidents raises serious questions about its compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreement.

On Saturday, in unusually harsh terms, Mr. Vance condemned the Soviet decision to try Mr. Shcharansky for treason and Mr. Ginsburg for agitation and propaganda.

He said that the trials would "inevitably affect the climate of relations and impose obstacles to the building of cooperation."

### Visits Canceled

The Carter administration also showed its irritation by canceling a high-level science mission to Moscow and another trip by a U.S. environmental group.

But the Vance negotiations with Mr. Gromyko were kept on schedule. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Refugee Reports Indicate an Increase Cambodia Political Killings Said Unabated

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, July 10 — The political executions that have stained the three-year history of Communist Cambodia continue unabated and may be increasing, according to reliable reports reaching this neighboring capital.

"I have come to the conclusion that Pol Pot views the whole population as expendable," said a Western diplomat who has interviewed many refugees and has access to most of the intelligence information coming from Cambodia.

He was speaking of Cambodia's premier, who stepped out of the shadows of the ruling Khmer Rouge organization almost a year ago to take command of the country.

"Our aim is to increase the population as quickly as we can," Pol Pot said at the time. Some persons in both the Communist and non-

Communist worlds took hope that the purges would diminish in that remark from a man whose government had ruthlessly slain its presumed opponents since the fall of Cambodia's pro-Western government in 1975.

### Urban Evacuations

The victorious Khmer Rouge troops had driven nearly all the country's urban population into the countryside to raise food crops and undergo reeducation to correct their soft city ways. Resisters were shot. Others died of starvation and disease. There have been estimates of 1 million casualties from all three causes. The nation's population is estimated at 7 million to 8 million.

Authorities on Cambodia here — mainly mid-ranked political officers in Western embassies, and some intelligence officers, refugee officials

and university scholars — have continued to assess Cambodia's internal policies.

Only one aspect of their evaluations arouses hope. The experts admit that most of their information comes from refugees fleeing four provinces of western Cambodia — Battambang, Pursat, Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap. It is possible that conditions in these provinces are worse than elsewhere.

But officials who evaluate intelligence from Cambodia doubt that the situation differs in other parts of the country.

"The pattern is that of unbending control," an official said. "If a commune worker is late, he is reprimanded the first time and executed the third time. That seems the way it works with many things. Three times and you're out, meaning dead."

The border war between Cambo-

dia and Vietnam obviously casts doubt on the Radio Hanoi accusations against Cambodia. The experts note, however, that Vietnam has far more information on the situation than any other concerned government.

Since Pol Pot's imposed mass urban evacuation and fanatic discipline, an estimated 100,000 Cambodians have fled into Vietnam's Mekong Delta area. Thus the Vietnamese authorities have far more first-hand reports than other nations.

Radio Hanoi now broadcasts the charge of genocide against its former ally in the Indochina war.

A notable witness is Yim Soi Tannakit, a 15-year-old boy who said that he saw his family killed in a mass execution of 71 persons. He was clubbed and left for dead, but survived and fled, he said.

Yim recalled that one night in late February, 10 Khmer Rouge soldiers came to his commune, herded the people out, made them count off, marched them into the forest and clubbed them to death. They were condemned as "traitorous traitors" by the Khmer Rouge, he said.

It was a grim and shocking story. Yim has been questioned by newsmen. Thai government officials, refugee officials and others. His story has been taped. The boy has been grilled but his story has not changed.

"It is an experience I do not want to go through again," said an official who questioned Yim for two days and remains shaken.

Most refugees relate similar stories. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Charges Denied

Mr. Shcharansky pleaded not guilty before a Moscow court to treason charges, rejecting as "absurd" allegations that he spied for the CIA, his brother Leonid said.

In Kaluga, 100 miles south of Moscow, Mr. Ginsburg denied charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Irina Ginsburg said that her husband told the three judges that he might modify his plea if his guilt were proved.

The prosecutions of Mr. Shcharansky, 30, a computer expert who became a leader in the Jewish emigration movement, and Mrs. Ginsburg, 41, a writer and human rights activist, follow a long Soviet campaign against dissent.

Two other trials also began today, one involving Lithuanian human-rights activist Viktor Pyatkov and the other a mystery figure accused of espionage and identified by Tass only as "A. Filatov."

According to Tass, Mr. Filatov pleaded guilty to a charge that he served as an espionage agent for an unidentified foreign country.

Mr. Shcharansky's wife, Natalia, said in Paris that she believes further statements by Mr. Carter and the Congress might enable her husband to "be free and go out from Russia."

In New York, thousands of Jews and others gathered at a noon rally to protest the Shcharansky trial. Three hours earlier, a bomb exploded near the Manhattan offices of the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, causing little damage and no injuries. No one immediately claimed responsibility.

Mrs. Ginsburg said that her husband, who has been under medical care for apparent ulcers and tuberculosis since his arrest in February of last year, "has gone completely mad."

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## Military Drug Tests Cause U.S. Dispute

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT) — A sharp dispute has erupted between the White House and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and his staff over the best ways of tracking down drug users in the military.

The dispute centers on a White House proposal to use random but widespread urinalysis tests in efforts to delineate and curb the apparently growing use of barbiturates, amphetamines and heroin among military personnel in Europe.

Pentagon officials term the proposal "atrocious," saying that the tests, widely used in Vietnam but halted by Congress two years ago, failed to restrict the use of drugs and caused resentment among servicemen.

Dr. Peter Bourne, President

Carter's chief adviser on drug abuse, said in an interview that the tests were "effective" in Vietnam and are the best way to learn the scale of the problem.

### Power Struggle Seen

The dispute is complicated by allegations by Pentagon officials and some narcotics specialists that Dr. Bourne, who has lost some bureaucratic struggles with Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, is seeking to regain leverage with a hard-line approach to drugs.

"It's absurd to talk about this as a power issue," Dr. Bourne said.

The dispute has reached the highest levels of the Defense Department and the White House. Defense Secretary Brown sent a

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## New Fighting Breaks Out in Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 10 (UPI) — Basque separatists shouting "police assassins" clashed with riot police for the third day today, dimming hopes for any resumption of this year's running of the bulls fiesta.

The violence erupted after about 30,000 demonstrators buried a 23-year-old leftist student who was shot and killed Saturday in disturbances near the Pamplona bullring.

"Law and order has deteriorated so much that it is impossible to know what is going to happen next," a local representative to the Spanish Cortes, Julio Garcia Perez, said.

Premier Adolfo Suarez held a Cabinet meeting amid official reports that he was extremely concerned with the explosive Pamplona and Basque situation.

Violence in northern Spain has

spiraled in recent weeks. Last weekend separatist guerrillas of ETA (Basque homeland and liberty) assassinated a justice of the peace and in a shootout with police wounded a detective in Bilbao.

### Buses Overturned

In San Sebastian, Basque youths turned over buses and erected flaming barricades to block traffic on national Highway 1, the principal route from France to Madrid.

Pamplona's latest violence erupted when mourners streaming into the city from the cemetery broke into shouts of "police assassins," and ETA! ETA! ETA! Police fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs and clashes again broke out between the two sides.

It was not clear who shot the leftist student. But police had used their guns earlier on Saturday after

they charged into the bullring to stop fighting between Basque leftist demonstrators and spectators. Shops, restaurants, bars and other public facilities were closed today in mourning.

Authorities estimated that 135,000 tourists left the city after the weekend riots.

Officials said 135 persons were injured, including several policemen. Reporters said that the total was much higher.

## Dissident Attack Is on Broad Front

## Drive on to Bypass Polish Censors

By Michael Getler

WARSAW (UPI) — A broad attack is being mounted here to ease, if not break, the Polish Communist government's grip on censorship.

Dissident groups, intellectuals and the Roman Catholic Church, although aware of the dangers of Soviet intervention, are nevertheless pressing the outer limits of permitted expression in the Communist society.

The unauthorized, semi-underground press has expanded to a point where more than 25 periodicals are now being mimeographed and circulated among perhaps 20,000 persons without provoking a crackdown.

A few outspoken members of the Polish Writers Union, which is dominated by the Communist Party, are now making speeches openly at professional meetings alluding to such previously forbidden subjects as historical Russian-Polish military clashes.

The church is also pressing to reduce censorship of the Catholic press and to get coverage by Poland's state-controlled mass media, especially television, of religious affairs.

While it has had no success thus far, the church's influence is considerable in a country that is 85

percent Catholic. The issue could, as one critic suggests, become "the glue" that binds together the cross-currents of opposition.

One man at the center of the movement is Jacek Kuron. The 43-year-old historian is a leader of a dissident human rights group called the Workers and Social Self-Defense Committee. Its publication, Robotnik — The Worker — reaches 5,000 to 6,000 regular readers, according to Mr. Kuron.

In a recent interview, Mr. Kuron outlined the movement's basic strategy. At its core, he said, is a realization that the government controls information in all areas — science, culture, the economy.

"Our concept," he continued, "is to organize society in a way so that it is independent of the state." This can happen in a variety of ways.

One approach, he said, is to take over an existing organization, like the Writers Union, and work "within the structure." A similar tactic might be used at certain levels in the trade union movement.

Another approach is to circumvent direct state control, as in the independent publishing movement, he said. "Instead of demanding a change in official censorship, we take no notice of it and publish ourselves." Then there are other or-

ganizations that "simply get on with it."

He pointed to the unauthorized "flying universities" that teach small groups of students a broader view of Polish history than that found in approved textbooks. There is also the Workers' Defense Committee, which won important battles against the government, including an amnesty for workers jailed after the 1976 food-price riots.

"The example of Poland shows that pressure brought to bear on the government can bring not insignificant concessions," said Adam Michnik, another leader of the Workers' Defense Committee.

But, he added, "the limitations of this potential revolution are, and probably will be for a long time to come, set by the political and military presence of the Soviet Union in Poland."

This is what is referred to as "the Soviet tank factor" — the point at which Polish opposition would provoke a Soviet intervention, something every Pole in the dissent movement seeks to avoid.

Mr. Kuron is perhaps bolder than the others.

"The main problem is that we are in a state of social, economic and political crisis and the government cannot do anything about it.

## U.S.-China Ties Advancing, but Slowly

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT) — The Carter administration is fascinated with the possibility of a close relationship with China. The Chinese in turn seem intrigued by this infatuation, even though they continue to assault the United

States verbally at nearly every opportunity.

Recently, with the Panama Treaties approved and the strategic arms talks seemingly close to final accord, the go-ahead has been given to probe the Chinese question in several political, economic and military areas.

Last week Dr. Frank Press, the president's chief science adviser, arrived in Peking with a formally distinguished delegation of government scientists, including the heads of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. Their goal: To involve the Chinese as deeply as possible in scientific and technical "exchanges" — in actuality, primarily a one-way process of U.S. scientific and technological aid.

In May, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser and a hardliner where the Russians are concerned, visited Peking and told his hosts that the Carter administration believes that China and the United States share strategic interests and that "a strong and secure" China was in the U.S. national interest — another way of saying that both the United States and China are concerned about blocking aggressive Soviet behavior and that Washington would do what it could to strengthen China. In addition, Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently reversed a previous decision and agreed to sell the Chinese equipment that has a remote military application in addition to its immediate function — infrared scanning devices for geophysical work. Moreover, the Chinese were told that the United States would not raise objections if they purchase certain defensive weapons, such as antitank missiles and short-range aircraft, within the Western alliance.

On the economic front, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps pre-

dicted that trade with China should exceed \$700 million this year, a small amount in terms of overall U.S. foreign trade but double last year's \$374 million. (Most of the increase is due to a Chinese decision to resume buying U.S. grain and cotton after a boycott of several years.)

However, these moves toward China pointedly have not included a political decision by President

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## Brandt and Kreisky Urge Four-Point Mideast Plan

VIENNA, July 10 (AP) — Two European socialist leaders today urged Egypt and Israel to hold peace negotiations that would establish a secure border and allow the Palestinian people to determine their own political future.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat reportedly said earlier that he was willing to shelve his recent peace proposals if a meeting next week in London between foreign ministers of the two countries moved "toward a declaration of principles and not detailed plans."

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky made their document public today, following yesterday's meeting between Mr. Sadat and Shimon Peres, the leader of Israel's opposition Labor Party.

Shortly after the document was issued, Mr. Sadat left Vienna for Fuschl, near Salzburg, to meet with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. Mr. Sadat is expected to

stay in the vacation resort until Friday.

After a one-hour meeting with Mr. Waldheim, a spokesman for Mr. Sadat said the Egyptian leader had told Mr. Waldheim that Egypt was ready to reopen the Geneva Mideast conference if negotiations with Israel failed.

### Four-Point Plan

The document issued by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Kreisky contained a four-point peace plan. The first point called for renewed talks between Israel and Egypt. The second point said an end to the state of war would involve a "new system of regional relations based on close cooperation."

The third point said a peace settlement must establish secure boundaries according to two Security Council resolutions, with the exact demarcation to be determined by negotiation. The final point called for a resolution to the Pales-

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## Boost for Tories Seen

## Most in U.K. Poll Oppose Further Nationalizations

By Roy Reed

LONDON, July 10 (NYT) — A poll published here today shows that a large majority of British voters are opposed to further nationalization of their country's industry. Most said they believed that public ownership of railroads, steel plants and other enterprises has not been successful.

The poll is expected to help the Conservative Party in the general election that is widely expected later this year. Conservative leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher strongly advocates no more nationalizations. Some of her party's right wing would like to see some industries denationalized.

It also will provide a lever for Prime Minister James Callaghan, a Labor moderate, against the Labor Party's left wing which wants more nationalization. He is said to consider the issue an albatross around his party's neck.

The poll seems to support that judgement. It found that 78 percent of 1,175 voters interviewed in June

thought it would be in the country's best interest for Labor to drop plans for further nationalization. Seventy-one percent said that nationalization had not been successful.

Even among Labor voters, 57 percent favored no more nationalization and 39 percent said that it had not been successful. Tories, predictably, were even more against it. Ninety-four percent said they opposed any more and 87 percent said that it had failed.

## Liberal Opposition

Liberal voters, who comprise a minority that is ideologically between the two major parties, opposed any extension by 82 percent.

Perhaps the most surprising response came from members of the Labor Party's presumed rank and file of Britain's socialist movement. Sixty-nine percent of them said that nationalization had failed and 75 percent said the Labor Party should not press for more.

The survey was conducted for more than 30 large, privately owned companies to test attitudes toward private enterprise. It was made by Opinion Research Center, a respected polling firm.

The Center said that the findings confirmed an opinion attributed recently to Mr. Callaghan that nationalization was the Labor Party's albatross. It found that 31 percent of Labor voters favored continuing nationalization. They favored extending it to a number of businesses, including oil, banking and insurance.

The Labor left is pressing especially for including the nationalization of banking and insurance companies in the party's election manifesto this year.

## Drug Tests Cause Clash

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three-page letter to Mr. Carter, dated June 19, that opposed the tests, saying, "Random sweeps would add only marginally to the statistical base already built" through other methods.

Military officials, including the secretary, failed at first to respond to his requests for a discussion of drug problems in the military. Dr. Bourne said.

"The problem is they have very few people there [at the Pentagon] who fully appreciate all the issues involved," Dr. Bourne said.

## Problem 'Recognized'

The deputy assistant defense secretary who supervises health matters, Robert Pirie, said, "We have conducted extensive and lengthy discussions with Dr. Bourne and given him a detailed rundown on what we are doing."

"We recognize we have a problem, just as society has a problem. We are alive to it. We have taken measures and intend to take further measures to insure that the problem is not something that will limit our effectiveness."

Pentagon officials and several narcotics specialists are especially critical of the statistics used by Dr. Bourne, his deputy, Lee Dogoloff, and the House Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

Dr. Bourne has said that among the 225,000 U.S. soldiers in West Germany, heroin use in some units is as high as 40 percent. This is based, he said, "on anecdotal estimates of heroin use."

## Statistic or 'Joke'?

The committee estimated that 8 percent of U.S. troops in Europe used hard drugs. This was based on a survey of the Berlin Brigade, where 8 percent of the troops admitted drug use. The committee extrapolated that figure as an indicator for Europe.

An angry Pentagon official said: "That's not a statistic, that's a joke."

Mr. Pirie said: "The kind of data being quoted simply doesn't support the conclusions being drawn."

Dr. Bourne and Mr. Dogoloff responded that random urinalysis is needed precisely because statistics may be unclear.

The main methods now used to detect drug abusers in the military are law enforcement and investigative checks, referrals by commanders and supervisors, medical checkups and urinalysis ordered by officers for individuals whom they suspect of drug use.



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CHECKPOINT IN ZAMBIA — Mist and dust drifting from the Victoria Falls cloud this border crossing point from Zambia to Rhodesia over the Zambezi River as a Zambian soldier guards the bridge. Zambian guerrillas and Rhodesian troops clash frequently in this area.

## FAO Stresses Food Value of Rodents, Monkeys

## World Is Urged to Eat More 'Bushmeat'

ROME, July 10 (AP) — Food experts are urging wider exploitation and consumption of "bushmeat" — rats, monkeys and other wild fare — to help ease persistent food shortages in parts of the developing world.

While many in the industrialized world can not stomach such food, bushmeat is already consumed, at times to the point of extinction, in parts of Africa, Asia and South America.

Some rats are considered to have medicinal value and are given to Ghanaian children suffering from whooping cough, according to a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization report.

Neither rodents nor monkeys will be dangling from butcher shops in Europe or North America in the foreseeable future, partly because there is no shortage of other food items but also because of what a UN nutrition expert calls a psychological block.

## No Danger

There is no danger in eating rats or monkeys anywhere as long as they are healthy, according to Congora Lopez, chief of the nutrition service of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

For the West, they are just taboos that are very hard to overcome, he said. Yet field rats, for instance, can be roasted, fried or boiled. Their protein value is like beef or poultry and they are low in fat content. The taboo, however, is so overwhelming, he said, that despite its widespread use many governments refuse to disclose or even take any statistics on the use of bushmeat.

Thailand is described as a rare example of a country that takes pride in advocating the consumption of rats. It organizes well-publicized, competitive rat fests and rat feasts. Rodents are roasted in public with music and dancing.

Giant rodents weighing as much as 100 pounds are considered delicacies in parts of Africa, Argentina and Venezuela. Water rats are known to be still eaten in Spain and Greece, Mr. Lopez said, estimating the worldwide consumption of rats at well more than one million head a year.

## Snakes and Ants

In addition, snakes are consumed in China, worms in Mexico, grasshoppers in Uganda and in Colombia a small can of salted ants sells for \$20.

A Food and Agriculture Organization publication urges a fresh approach to the worthiness of bushmeat, saying that scientists are putting on blinders in ignoring its expansion.

These foods are mostly strange or even repugnant to the majority of specialists who are working hard to increase food production and human nutrition levels in the developing countries, the publication says. The specialists are inclined to think of the improvement of man's

## Lawyer Sentenced For Baader Links

HAMBURG, July 10 (Reuters) — Former Baader-Meinhof lawyer Kurt Groenewald was given a two-year suspended prison sentence here today for supporting a criminal organization.

After a six-month trial, he was found guilty of running an information network that kept jailed guerrillas in touch with those still at large from 1973 to 1975.

lot in terms of passing on what they are familiar with in their own lives. Ideas and things which are often foreign, distant and unconnected to the lives of those who they want to help. Why then should these resources not be better husbanded and developed, the publication asks?

French Health Minister Simone Veil once accused the West, her

country included, of spoiling the dietary habits of the developing countries by imposing European eating and drinking habits.

Wild animals could be utilized more efficiently for food, said FAO wildlife biologist Antonio de Vos. They are better adapted to prevailing ecological conditions, more able to utilize the available plant material and require less water.

## California Roadside Snail Wars Pits Cannibals and Herbivores

LOS ANGELES, July 10 — You've probably heard of "Star Wars," but what about the snail wars?

Late last year the California Transportation Department began turning loose thousands of cannibalistic snails to eradicate the large brown snail that gobbles up vegetation along roads and freeways.

The cannibals, *Rumina decollata*, a small, spiral-shaped gastropod, were pitted against *Helix aspersa*, bane of gardens everywhere. The smaller snails have little interest in dining on shrubbery, just on other snails, said Ted Fisher, a biologist at the University of California at Riverside, who raised the snails and will monitor their progress under a \$90,000 three-year grant from the Transportation Department.

The smaller snails occur naturally in California in small numbers, Mr. Fisher said, but this is the first time that an effort has been made to have them feed them on larger ones. Each of the small snails can lay 600 to 800 eggs in its lifetime, and the eggs hatch in only 30 days.

Both species of snail were introduced into this country from their original Mediterranean habitats, Mr. Fisher said, but while it is known that *Helix* was brought in by those who love to eat snails, no one is quite sure how *Rumina decollata* got here.

Mr. Fisher also plans to study other natural enemies of *Helix* in his search for a nonchemical means of controlling the pests. He hopes his results can be applied to private gardens, but for now gardeners must wait. "I'm not counting my snails," he said, "until the end of the year three."

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## U.S. Dealings With China Going Beyond Flirtation

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Carter to complete the discreetly named "process of normalization" with Peking. That difficult decision is not expected before 1979 at the earliest. Mr. Carter has repeatedly said that he desires normal relations with China, but he has not decided how to go about it. Peking still insists that the United States must break diplomatic relations, withdraw remaining U.S. military personnel and end its defense treaty with Taiwan.

But the United States cannot appear to be setting Taiwan adrift. Mr. Carter recently suggested that even if diplomatic relations with the Nationalist Chinese were broken, he envisaged keeping a trade mission on Taiwan to supply it with economic and military assistance for self-defense. Whether Peking would agree to any such arrangement is difficult to judge, although most experts believe that the Chinese would treat the matter as pragmatically as possible so long as the world did not perceive them to be accepting the principle of two Chinas.

## Wavelength Watch

There are several reasons for renewed U.S. interest in China. China, with a current population of one billion (which will probably reach two billion by the year 2,000), is the world's most populous nation, and the majority of administration China-watchers believe that, if for no other reason than U.S. self-interest, it behooves the United States to insure that the U.S. and Chinese governments are on the same wavelength.

In addition, Mr. Brzezinski — who, like Henry Kissinger, sees the world in balance-of-power terms — argues that, when U.S. relations with Moscow are in decline, it is convenient to keep the Russians

off-stride with talk of improved relations with China. But to be effective, this policy must be carefully orchestrated. Mr. Carter and others must deny (as they have done) that they are playing a "China card" against the Soviet Union. Otherwise there is the risk that the Russians, instead of seeking to play off the Americans against the Chinese, will lose interest in wooing the West and revert instead to a segment mentality even more extreme than in the past.

The third and perhaps least debatable reason for developing the Chinese relationship is economic. China has long appeared to the outside world as a backward giant offering vast economic and trade potential. Within the last six months Peking has signed a \$20 billion trade agreement with Japan plus an economic accord with the Common Market. The Chinese want to build up agriculture and expand oil production to provide exports that will enable them to import technology, and to develop their coal reserves and a petrochemical industry. The United States is a leader in all these fields, and U.S. businessmen foresee a large market potential.

Short of full recognition, how far should Washington push good relations with Peking if such a policy is viewed as essentially anti-Soviet? And if increased trade is to be sought, what good does it do to intrigue the Chinese but alienate the Russians? After all, Soviet-U.S. trade is potentially much greater than that with China. Many in Washington are still convinced that in the long run the Soviet Union offers more potential for cooperation with the West than does a China still seeking a place for its growing population in an unstable part of the world.

## Peruvians Exist on Brink of Starvation

By David F. Belnap

LIMA, July 10 — Most of Peru's population of 16 million, according to a social worker, is moving "from malnutrition to the brink of starvation." Many people, a personnel manager said, "don't even have the money to look for a job."

They do not have the price of a newspaper (13 cents) that might tell them where a job could be found or the bus fare (9 cents) to take them where they might apply for a job.

"The situation has never been as bad as it is today," the personnel manager said. "An undernourished generation is growing up without even the basic foods. You see them in the streets pale and skinny. In school, their grades get lower and lower."

The situation was grim even before the military government, yielding to pressure from the international financial community, moved in mid-May to tighten its belt. Then, in an attempt to reduce its chronic budget deficit, the government eliminated a series of subsidies on such necessities as food, fuel and transportation.

## Riots, Strike

Riots erupted and 38 persons were killed. There was a general strike.

According to a recent study, about one-third of Peru's population has no cash income. Eighty-five percent are classified as poor. Of the 5 million persons in the work force, only about 30 percent are on a payroll, getting at least the official minimum wage of \$45.10 a month.

The rest, the study found, are either unemployed, self-employed or working illegally for less than the minimum wage.

Anyone with a monthly income of \$1,000 or more is considered rich. But even most of that 15 percent of the population find it hard to make ends meet.

For example, Juan Perez (not his real name), a translator, is considered a member of the middle class. Since 1973, his monthly take-home pay went from 6,000 soles (worth \$138.41 in 1973) to 18,000 soles (worth \$117.64 today).

## Prices Up Sharply

Prices have gone up much faster. A razor blade now costs five times what it cost five years ago. A gallon of gasoline costs 10 times what it did, a cup of coffee six times, a bus ride five times.

Peruvians have their main meal at midday. For Mr. Perez, his wife and two children — and millions of others — that meal is not what it used to be.

"We used to have three dishes at lunch," he said, "a main course of beans, chickpeas or lentils and sometimes a little meat and a little fruit and a side dish of salad. Today we're down to two dishes — a soup and a stew of beans, sometimes fish, wheat, potatoes, things like that. For dinner we have soup and then rice with fried potatoes or peas or beans. We can't afford an apple or an orange. Bananas are the cheapest fruit."

"We take fast showers to save water, which is up 200 percent and we iron our clothes lightly and quickly to save electricity. That is up 250 percent."

Most Peruvians have always been poor, and until the military

took over in 1968, Peru's political, social and economic institutions were semifeudal, dominated by a corrupt oligarchy. Its major industries were owned by foreigners.

In 1968 the generals installed their "revolutionary armed forces government." South America's first, socially inclined military dictatorship. The new government shattered the oligarchy's grip. It expropriated most foreign-owned industry and intervened in many fields of production.

## Boom Period

At first things went well because of high world prices for Peru's exports: Fishmeal, minerals, cotton and sugar. 1970 to 1973 were boom years. Real wages rose 28 percent above pre-revolution levels. But since 1973, the lines of all the graphs have gone sharply down. The experts agree that much of the blame lies with what was thought to be a major oil discovery. In 1971, when oil was found in northeastern

Peru, the government went on a borrowing spree that foreign bankers were eager to accommodate. Hundreds of millions were spent to modernize the armed forces. There was heavy investment in unprofitable state enterprises, in the huge bureaucracy and in costly new buildings to house it.

Then, as an observer said, the oil boom "turned out to be a bubble." The austerity measures taken in mid-May were the sixth round of such steps since 1975. Each round has included a cost-of-living wage increase for the workers, but none of these has made up for the inflation that preceded the raise or provided for the inflation still to come.

In 1974, the cost of living went up more than 19 percent. The rate was 24 percent in 1975, 44.7 percent in 1976 and 32.4 percent last year. This year the cost of living is rising at a record rate, and private economists are forecasting a minimum increase of 80 percent.

© Los Angeles Times

## Shcharansky, Ginsburg Go on Trial in U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page 1)

gray" and looks like a man of 60 rather than 41.

Standing before the three-judge court, he was asked his nationality. Mrs. Ginsburg said. He replied, "ZEK," an acronym for "political prisoner" in Russian. Mr. Ginsburg is a veteran of seven years in Soviet prisons for two previous convictions on similar charges.

Tass said that Mr. Ginsburg was accused of financing "with money received from abroad . . . the hostile activities of criminal elements, including professional murderers, former members of gangs and henchmen of the German fascists who took part in mass shootings of Soviet citizens."

Part of the accusation apparently referred to Mr. Ginsburg's administration of a fund, financed by exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, to aid political prisoners here. The reference to criminal elements and Nazis was not explained.

A court official said that Mr. Ginsburg also was accused of preparing and distributing anti-Soviet literature, containing "slandorous fabrications." He said these included Mr. Ginsburg's own statements, as well as such literature as "Gulag Archipelago," Mr. Solzhenitsyn's major work on life in Soviet labor camps.

Prosecutors called 10 witnesses in the Ginsburg trial today and the Solzhenitsyn book was cited frequently in their testimony, court officials said.

Nobel prize-winning physicist Andrei Sakharov, a dissident leader, stood outside the Kaluga courthouse and said that he was seeking

permission to give "important testimony fully confirming the legal and humane character" of Mr. Ginsburg's actions.

In Moscow, Mr. Shcharansky's mother, Ida Milgrom, who is to be called as a character witness for the prosecution, was not allowed into the courtroom. But his brother Leonid was said to have told Mr. Shcharansky, held incommunicado since his arrest, "looked well, self-confident and cheerful."

A court official said that Mr. Shcharansky is accused of maintaining "regular connections" with representatives of foreign intelligence services and supplying them with state secrets on the location of defense installations.

Leonid Shcharansky said that the indictment mentioned Robert Tolt, former Moscow correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, who was interrogated and signed a protocol about his contacts with Mr. Shcharansky.

## Aided Reporter

The dissident had helped Mr. Tolt collect information for an article suggesting that the locations of secret Soviet facilities could be guessed by checking the workplaces of Jews who, like Mr. Shcharansky, had been refused exit visas on the grounds they had done classified work.

The trials follow the sentencing on May 18 of Yuri Orlov, founder of the unofficial group that monitored Soviet adherence to human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords. Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Orlov belonged to the group. Mr. Orlov was sentenced to a 12-year term in labor camp and Siberian exile.

## Vance Refuses to Delay Arms-Pact Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

ule — despite reported opposition within the administration and the fact that there is little likelihood of completing a treaty in time for Senate approval this year.

Asked to assess the state of U.S.-Soviet relations on the eve of his departure for Geneva, Mr. Vance said:

"I regret the steps which have been taken recently and deplore the specific actions with respect to the dissidents. This does not help the relations between our two countries. It has aggravated them."

"However, I think we should try to find common ground in the hope that we can get the relationship back on a better and more even keel."

Touching on a related arms issue, Mr. Vance said that a Soviet proposal to equalize NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in central Europe is "a sound basis for negotiations."

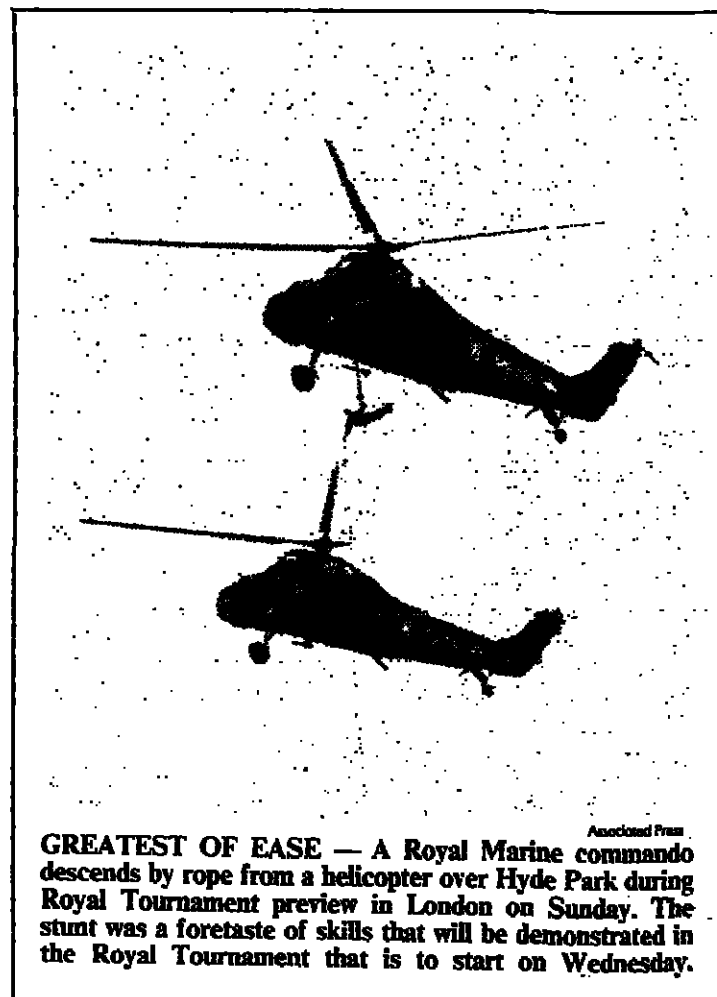
He said that negotiations should proceed in Vienna but that disagreement over current force levels

must be resolved to reach a final agreement. The United States has accused the Russians of underestimating the number of Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe.

## Policeman's Body Found in N. Ireland

BELFAST, July 10 (AP) — Police and troops recovered the body of a kidnapped policeman constable in a farm house today after receiving a tip from the Irish Republican Army guerrillas who killed him, the police reported.

Constable William Turbitt, 42, was dragged from his patrol car by guerrillas June 17 after an ambush in which he was wounded and his partner killed. His body was found in a farmhouse 200 yards from the Irish Republic. The IRA Provisionals said that they executed Mr. Turbitt June 19 after interrogating him about police and army intelligence operations.



GREATEST OF EASE — A Royal Marine commando descends by rope from a helicopter over Hyde Park during Royal Tournament preview in London on Sunday. The stunt was a foretaste of skills that will be demonstrated in the Royal Tournament that is to start on Wednesday.

Associated Press

## 9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.)

(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)

1974-1975



Cleanup Touches Top

Mexico Purging Corrupt Bureaucrats

By Marlene Simons

MEXICO CITY, July 10 (UPI) — To the amazement of many Mexicans, President Jose Lopez Portillo's anti-corruption campaign has started to reach the ranks of "untouchable" high officials.

Last week, the chief of customs arrived at his office to find the door sealed and guarded by federal police, who told him that he had lost his job. A Cabinet minister, the undersecretary of education, and the head of the National Coffee Institute have been jailed on charges ranging from fraud to embezzlement.

In recent months, more than 100 lower officials have been imprisoned and dozens have been fired. In a country where corruption is a way of life, and where people take it for granted that every public official has his price, the jailing of the officials has left many Mexicans bewildered.

Public Is Skeptical

The idea that a major purge is taking place still is not accepted by the public. Many Mexicans dismiss the current campaign as a political witch-hunt against officials from the previous administration — a ploy to gain credibility for the new government.

Sources close to the Mexican president say that he believes the crackdown is the only way to break the vicious circle of cynicism, lack of faith in government, and disrespect for the law.

The driving force in the current campaign is the new attorney general, Oscar Flores, who is pursuing corrupt civil servants with the same zeal he displayed in earlier drives against leftist guerrillas and narcotics traffickers.

After arresting the popular undersecretary of education, Eugenio Mendez Doucrou, Mr. Flores said: "We'd grab more of them if they weren't so clever. Not everyone leaves fingerprints like traceable checks."

U.S. Cooperation

Far more inclined to cooperate with the U.S. Justice Department than his predecessor, Mr. Flores also has been working with Washington to identify U.S. businessmen and Mexican officials involved in payoffs by U.S. companies.

These investigations may produce the first criminal actions against U.S. companies under the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

One case being investigated on both sides of the border, according to officials, involves the rent and subsequent sale of two DC-10 aircraft to the Mexican national airline, Aero-Mexico. Another, sources said, is focusing on the large-scale smuggling of Mexican coffee into the United States.

Several high officials of the National Coffee Institute have been charged with embezzlement of almost \$100 million in connection with contraband coffee trade. All have denied the charges.

With federal inspectors swooping down on government officials around the country, insiders say a number of officials have scurried for cover.

Fictitious Employment

These include a class of job holders known here as "aviators" — persons who land at government offices only long enough to collect paychecks for fictitious positions they have been placed in by influential relatives or friends.

Accounts of the crackdown have been reported in spate detail in the Mexican press. "It's like seeing all your wildest nightmares suddenly come true," one political commentator wrote.

One newspaper suggested that Mr. Lopez Portillo's drive has a way to go. By bribing low-level bureaucrats, the reporter wrote, he managed to obtain "four driving licenses and three military credentials without once showing identification of any kind."

Carter Criticizes U.S. Crime Unit, Reorganizes It

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — President Carter today announced a reorganization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which he said has suffered from a decade of uncoordinated and ineffective performance.

As a presidential candidate, Mr. Carter had accused the LEAA of wasting millions of dollars "while making almost no contribution to reducing crime." Today he proposed to leave the agency's budget intact, and raised the possibility of an increase in spending authorization.

Mr. Carter's proposal would, among other things, attempt to channel more money to crime-ridden areas, but without reducing the amount that any state could qualify for under current distribution formulas.

The increased money for high-crime areas would be available only if Congress increases the \$641-million LEAA appropriation, or if the agency is able to provide it by economizing in such areas as administration.

White House domestic policy aide Stuart Eizenstat said that the administration would not seek an increase in the authorized spending ceiling, which is about \$800 million. Actual appropriations could increase up to that amount without an increase in the authorization.

Former Delhi Aide Found Dead in Well

NEW DELHI, July 10 (Reuters) — Krishan Chand, 60, the lieutenant governor of Delhi officially criticized for his actions during the emergency rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was found dead in a well in a Delhi suburb last night, the police said today.

A suicide note was found with his shoes beside the well in suburban Anand Lok. The note said he was feeling depressed over newspaper reports of actions by him during the emergency period, police said.



OLD ERA FOR A NEW ERA — Thousands of women dressed in white and carrying suffragists' banners of the early 20th century march to the Capitol in Washington on Sunday. They urged Congress to extend the time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Thirty-five states have ratified ERA but three more must do so by March 22 next year.

In Major U.S. Study

Homosexual Stereotypes Are Disputed

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT) — A major new study on homosexuality concludes that many homosexual men and women lead stable lives without frenetic sexual activity and that some are considerably happier and better adjusted than heterosexuals as a whole.

According to one of its authors, Dr. Alan Bell of the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University, the study's findings contradict stereotypes about homosexuals. He said that the study shows that "homosexuality is not *ipso facto* pathological and that all homosexuals cannot be lumped together."

Rather, Dr. Bell and his co-author, Dr. Martin Weisberg, found that there were at least five types of homosexuals, each with a different set of behavioral patterns. While some resemble the stereotype of unhappy, unstable and highly promiscuous people, the authors said, others are more like ordinary married heterosexuals.

First Diverse Sample

The new study represents the most comprehensive look at the social and psychological adjustment of homosexuals. It is the first time, Dr. Bell said in an interview, that a truly diverse sample of homosexuals has been studied, that homosexuals have been compared with one another and that types of homosexuals have been compared with heterosexuals. Most previous studies focused on special groups of homosexuals, such as those undergoing psychotherapy, men in prisons and members of homophile organizations.

The findings are to be published Aug. 28 by Simon and Schuster in a book called "Homosexualities," which is the product of a study begun in 1968 with a \$278,000 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

The new study focuses not on the incidence of homosexual behavior — a subject on which Dr. Alfred Kinsey, who founded the Institute for Sex Research, reported 30 years ago — but rather on the relationship of sexual activity to a wide variety of social and psychological characteristics.

979 Interviewed

To examine these relationships, 979 homosexual men and women living in the San Francisco Bay area were interviewed. The subjects were culled from among 5,000 persons who indicated a willingness to participate in the study. Those interviewed included people recruited in homosexual bars and steam baths, at public and private places where homosexual "pick-ups" were made and through homosexual organizations, personal contacts, mailing lists and public advertising.

"We did not just draw subjects from the 'lavender ghetto,' where everyone is free and open about his homosexuality. Many of our respondents are highly covert, and it took a long time to convince some of them to participate in the study," Dr. Bell said. He added that the sample of homosexuals interviewed could not be said to represent homosexuals generally, but that the study included substantial numbers of all types of homosexuals.

The homosexuals were interviewed in person in 1970. In addition, 477 heterosexuals drawn from a random sample of San Francisco Bay area residents were questioned. From the data, the authors categorized homosexuals into the following types:

- Closed couples, those living in quasi-marriages characterized by self-acceptance, contentment and a high degree of sexual fidelity. Those relationships tended to be long-standing and to reflect a strong emotional commitment and a stable sharing of household responsibilities. As a group, the closed couples scored higher on happiness measures than the heterosexuals, the researchers said.

- Open couples, those living as partners but with a fair amount of outside sexual activity. These couples tended to be less emotionally attached and dependent on one another, according to the study.
- Functionals, those who were sexually highly active and free-wheeling, comparable in behavior to "swinging singles" among heterosexuals. They were more likely to report feelings of exuberance than the heterosexuals interviewed, the researchers said.
- Dysfunctional, those who were also highly active sexually but who reported regrets about being homosexual and said that they had sexual problems.
- Asexuals, those who were more secretive and have more regrets about their homosexuality, were less sexually active and less exclusively homosexual. Together with the dysfunctional group, the researchers said, asexuals reported less self-acceptance and more loneliness than other homosexuals and than heterosexuals.

In general, homosexual men resembled heterosexual men in their reports of good physical health and feelings of happiness at the time of the questioning. However, in response to psychological questions, the homosexual men indicated that they felt "less self-accepting and more lonely, depressed and tense than did the heterosexual men," the authors reported. The homosexuals were also more likely to have considered or attempted suicide and to have sought help for an emotional problem.

The homosexuals women, on the other hand, differed little from heterosexual women in many aspects of their psychological adjustment. But as a group they reported less current happiness, less self-esteem and more suicidal thoughts than the heterosexual women.

The authors concluded that "homosexual adults who have come to terms with their homosexuality, who do not regret their sexual orientation, and who can function effectively sexually and socially, are no more distressed psychologically than are heterosexual men and women." They said that it was primarily the dysfunctional and asexuals who were less well off psychologically than heterosexuals, "but there are certainly equivalent groups among heterosexuals."

Nonetheless, the researchers did report characteristics of some homosexuals that are likely to be come subjects of controversy. For example, nearly half of the homosexual males and one-third of the black homosexual males interviewed said that they had had at least 50 different sexual partners. More than half had had more than 20 sexual partners in the year before the interview. About two-thirds of the men had contracted a venereal disease at least once.

However, the majority of homosexual men said that they had never had sex with minors or with prostitutes. The authors contend that heterosexuals are far more likely than homosexuals to seduce minors or to make objectionable sexual advances.

Among the homosexual women, most had had fewer than 10 female sexual partners, and more than three-fourths were involved in a relatively stable relationship with another woman at the time of the interview.

C.C. Gove Dead; 'Rode Shotgun' In Old West

DEALE, Md., July 10 (AP) — Chase Carpenter Gove, 95, who was taught to shoot a rifle by Calamity Jane and who listed Buffalo Bill as one of his friends, is dead.

Mr. Gove, who died Saturday at his home here, was hired by the U.S. Mail Service in Cody, Wyo., to ride shotgun on stagecoaches carrying the mail in the Western territories. During his time in the West, Mr. Gove met Martha Jane Canary Burke, also known as Calamity Jane, who gave him a rifle and taught him to shoot. He also was friends with William "Buffalo Bill" Cody and Adm. Richard Byrd.

Mr. Gove eventually became postmaster of railway and ocean mail, which allowed him to assist in organizing the U.S. Air Mail Service. He personally carried the first U.S. mail flown by air. Among his pilots was Col. Charles Lindbergh.

George Kenner

MOLD, Wales, July 10 (AP) — George Kenner, 55, a Liverpool University scientist who disappeared two weeks ago, was found dead yesterday in a forest near here, police reported. Police did not indicate that they suspected foul play but said the cause of death had not been determined.

Niichi Okamura

TOKYO, July 10 (AP) — Niichi Okamura, 77, former president of the Tokyo Times newspaper and vice president of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, died of lung cancer here yesterday.

Joe Davis

LONDON, July 10 (UPI) — Joe Davis, 77, the world professional snooker champion from 1927 until he retired unbeaten in 1946, died today. Mr. Davis retired at the age of 45 "to give the others a chance," as he put it.

Aid to Worldwide Growth

Priesthood for Black Men Seen Helpful to Mormons

SALT LAKE CITY, July 10 (UPI) — A "revelation" from God admitting black men to the Mormon priesthood has resolved a controversy that has troubled the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints since it was founded in 1830.

It has also cleared the way for the rapidly growing and uniquely American church to become a worldwide religion instead of a sect headquartered in the Rocky Mountains.

Spencer Kimball, the 83-year-old Mormon "prophet, seer and revelator," sent a shock wave through the 4-million-member church June 9 when he announced that the Lord had answered his "long and earnest" prayers and revealed that all worthy males "may be ordained to the priesthood without regard for race or color."

Telephones rang off the hooks at church headquarters as members called to ask if the news was true. Black leaders and President Carter praised Mr. Kimball. Historians called it the most significant change in Mormon thinking since the end of polygamy in 1890.

Equal Status

The announcement elevated black men to equal status with Mormon men of all other races who receive the lay priesthood at age 12.

Without the priesthood, the estimated 1,000 black Mormon men had been denied full participation in the church. They were excluded from most leadership roles and not permitted to take part in sacred temple rites including the "sealing" of marriages for eternity.

Two days after the announcement Joseph Freeman Jr., a black telephone operator living in Granger, Utah, was ordained as an elder.

But Mr. Freeman was not the first black to receive the priesthood. Historians have found evidence that several blacks were ordained in the decade after the 1830 founding of the church by Joseph Smith in Palmyra, N.Y.

The most famous of these was Elijah Abel, an undertaker in the Mormon settlement of Nauvoo, Ill., who was ordained in 1836. Another black priest was Walker Lewis, a barber in Lowell, Mass., who was ordained by William Smith, a younger brother of Joseph.

Scripture Cited

As justification for black exclusion, church elders historically have cited a passage in the Book of Abraham that prohibits the lineage of Ham, the accursed son of Noah, from holding the priesthood. Early Mormon leaders also taught that the descendants of Ham and his wife Egyptus were people who in a pre-existence had vacillated between supporting Christ and Lucifer and were marked with a dark skin.

Since the curse was tied to biblical genealogy, the Mormons have applied the priesthood exclusion only to men of African lineage. As a result, some Polynesian men with skin much darker than American Negroes have been ordained without question. American Indians and Orientals have never been excluded.

In recent years, however, church leaders have shied away from any doctrinal basis for the exclusion, claiming that only God knew the reason.

The black issue has flared numerous times in recent years. Black athletes refused to play teams from Mormon-owned Brigham Young University. The NAACP sued the Boy Scouts of America because the organization permitted the church to operate a scouting program which excluded black youngsters from troop leadership positions.

Presidential candidates George Romney and Morris Udall, both raised as Mormons, were attacked

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At Least 20 Are Arrested In 2d Chicago Nazi Rally

By Larry Green

CHICAGO, July 10 — As 1,400 Chicago police in riot gear stood guard, about 25 Nazis yesterday held their second rally in two weeks here, cheering as their leader, Frank Collin, verbally attacked Jews and blacks.

There were at least 20 arrests as scuffling broke out in the tense, virtually all-white crowd of about 1,000 counterdemonstrators and residents of the neighborhood surrounding Marquette Park.

The site of the rally, a park on the city's Southwest Side, has been the scene of several confrontations in recent years between blacks who live to the east and whites who live around the park.

40 Blocks Sealed

Police cordoned a 40-square-block area around the park hours before the demonstration began and halted a march of 2,000 counterdemonstrators, many of them black, a mile from the rally site.

Among those prevented from marching into the park were members of militant and moderate Jewish organizations, a contingent from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other civil rights groups and radical and moderate political organizations.

Standing on a white van, Mr. Collin said that he envisioned "a white country where you can walk shore to shore and see only white and every park is a Marquette Park. Nothing can stop the voice of the white man in fighting against blacks."

Speech Drowned Out

During his 25-minute speech, drowned out by shouts of mostly Jewish counterdemonstrators who yelled, "Never Again" and "Death to the Nazis," Mr. Collin said that he could not "believe there was a Holocaust."

"The most obnoxious, insane people in the world are the Jews," he said, adding that if there was a Holocaust, "they deserved it." The Nazi leader won the right to hold yesterday's rally in yearlong litigation during which he was represented by a Jewish lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union.

While Mr. Collin spoke, Marquette Park residents shouted, "Jews go home" at the counterdemonstrators. Later, an unidentified black in the crowd was beaten and a black Los Angeles Times photographer, Fitzgerald Whitney, was forced by whites to turn back from taking pictures of the rally.

© Los Angeles Times

Maine Trying to Squash Problem Of Billions of Unwanted Beetles

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 10 (UPI) — "Zillions and zillions" of clinging, crawling beetles bred in deep pits of chicken manure have overrun several Maine communities and driven people from their homes, officials said.

"It's like an Alfred Hitchcock movie. People are desperate. They're sweeping out quarts full of the bugs from their bedrooms every night before they go to bed," said state entomologist Richard Dearborn.

"And they don't squash easily either. They have hard shells. You have to pick them off. People say they can crawl on them at night and they hide in the bedsheets and small spaces."

The mealworm beetle until late last month was thought to be helpful in the chicken breakdown of chicken manure left from the area's major egg farms. But Mr. Dearborn said that a check last month showed the mealworm breed was in fact useless in the job it was once encouraged by farmers to perform, "and now we have zillions and zillions of them."

The plague of these chemical-resistant insects has affected at least 100 families in Turner, while other homes in the Livermore Falls-Lewis area also have been infested.

[Philadelphia International Airport has been declared a regulated airport to keep beetles from being transported to seven western states and Canada, according to federal officials.]

[AP reported that the declaration means the insides of planes flying from Philadelphia to those destinations will be sprayed with minute amounts of the pesticide d-phenothrin, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.]

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## How to Get Oil by Selling Oil

Imports now account for about 40 percent of the oil consumed in the United States. That is slightly less than last year, but enough to put our international trade balance deeply in the red and — more important — leave us vulnerable to another Arab embargo. A tough energy program to reduce consumption remains the only long-term response to this dependence. However, as recent reports of the disappointing oil production in Alaska suggest, minor changes in federal regulations could sharply increase domestic production and reduce the trade deficit within a few years. A shrewd program for greater self-sufficiency begins, paradoxically, with oil exports.

The key to the paradox lies in the West Coast's current oil glut. Completion of the Alaska pipeline last year greatly increased the amount of domestic oil available, but there is no market for much of it on the West Coast and no pipeline to send the excess to needy refineries in the Midwest. Instead of paying the exorbitant cost of shipping excess supplies eastward through the Panama Canal, producers are leaving it in the ground. At the present rate, oil production in Alaska and California by the early 1980s will be at least a million barrels a day below capacity.

The quickest, most effective means of stimulating that production would be to offer the oil companies a lucrative new market: the Far East. By changing the law to allow oil exports, the United States could sell its extra oil to Japan, then turn around and use the foreign currency thus earned to pay for some of the necessary imports to the East Coast. Japan, which is now heavily dependent on Middle East oil supplies, would be delighted, not only by the alternate source of supply but also by the opportunity to even out its trade accounts with the United States. The United States would not only reduce a huge trade deficit with Japan through the next decade or two but would also reduce its dependence on the oil of the Middle East. The total U.S. oil imports would not be affected, but the available domestic supply in case of emergency would have been enlarged. In the

event of an Arab embargo, Japan-bound oil could, if necessary, be diverted to higher-priority use.

If exporting oil is so desirable, why has the White House been reluctant to ask Congress for permission? Primarily because the president expects opposition from House members who suspect the motives of the oil companies. A ban on exports was written into the Alaska pipeline law to allay congressional fears that the new oil would be diverted to more profitable markets overseas. The export plan would indeed induce production precisely because foreign sales would be profitable. But the oil companies' gains are not, in this case, the consumer's loss. We all stand to benefit from a reduced trade deficit and a greater capacity to withstand an embargo.

There is always the danger that OPEC would reduce production to offset the added flow of Alaskan oil. In this sense, however, Alaskan oil is no different than oil from the North Sea or the coast off New Jersey. Every move toward stimulating greater production among OPEC's customers can be interpreted as a threat to the cartel. Considering the alternatives, we have little choice but to strive to reduce our dependence on OPEC while also using political and economic influence to contain its power.

A more significant objection has been that exports might discourage pipeline construction to the Midwest. It is not clear that a brand new pipeline should in fact be built; the national interest is well served by selling oil to Japan. But if we did choose this expensive project, it would be easy enough to guarantee the pipeline a good supply of oil by limiting the exports to surpluses beyond its capacity.

Self-sufficiency in energy is going to be hard to achieve with the best of efforts. With real sacrifices still to be made, it would be folly to bypass so simple and painless a step toward that goal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Clearing the Voice

The question of how Voice of America foreign correspondents do their work — more as journalists or as government employees — touches one of the more sensitive nerves in Washington. It is widely accepted that the Voice should be vigorous and professional and credible in a journalistic sense, but there is no denying that the VOA correspondents, as government employees and as members of one or another U.S. ambassador's country team, have an official aspect, too. Should a VOA correspondent interview — and thereby lend an official imprimatur to — the leader of an insurgency unrecognized by the United States? That sort of question burst into a small fire last year and an outside panel composed mostly of professional journalists was set up to take a look.

The panel, headed by Chalmers Roberts, determined that a sensible compromise could be struck between the journalistic and diplomatic requirements that weigh on the 15 VOA foreign correspondents. Its recommendations were pretty much accepted by the Voice, which has now issued State Department-approved guidelines (1) cutting the cor-

respondents' special ties (access to classified material, PX privileges, etc.) to U.S. embassies but (2) providing for prior policy approval "in covering any story which can reasonably be deemed sensitive." The guidelines will not remove all ambiguity and friction. But if the correspondents and diplomats approach each other with tact, the new arrangement should work well enough.

The chemistry of foreign radio listenership is imperfectly understood. No doubt formal changes in the status of VOA correspondents do not immediately affect whether, say, a Ghanaian farmer or a Pakistani intellectual tunes to the VOA or trusts its broadcasts. The overall image of the United States is probably more important. Therein lies the reason, the VOA leadership believes, why audience and credibility ratings have risen since the Vietnam and Watergate years. Yet seemingly bureaucratic changes can make a difference if they enhance professionalism and thus reliability. That is the framework in which the new guidelines should be welcomed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Unseemly Judicial Collision

The idea that an attorney general of the United States, particularly one who has been a federal judge, would deliberately disobey an order of a federal judge — and run the risk of being sent to jail — is fantastic. But that was happening in New York City until the Second Circuit Court of Appeals intervened on Friday. One of its judges wisely stayed the effectiveness of the contempt finding against the attorney general until his court has time to consider an appeal.

What is involved here is more than just a personal confrontation between Attorney General Griffin Bell and Judge Thomas Greisa. Mr. Bell believes that the government has a legal right to keep confidential the names of the FBI informants who told it about the activities of the Socialist Workers Party. Judge Greisa believes that that legal right does not exist and has ordered Mr. Bell to turn over those names to the party's lawyers. Mr. Bell believes that the judge is totally wrong but has no way to appeal the order except by first refusing to obey it.

What is being exposed here is not the perversity of the attorney general, as some have suggested, but the mechanisms of a legal system that sometimes does not permit speedy or tidy resolutions to difficult questions. The higher courts refused to consider

an appeal of Judge Greisa's order at an earlier stage in the case because it was not final. Now, presumably, it is final, and they will consider it. But hewing to this technical rule, the judicial system is more responsible for the present situation than is the attorney general.

Frankly, we are surprised that Judge Greisa has carried the confrontation so far. The appellate court posted a good many signs when the case was before it previously that he should find a way to avoid the situation that now exists. It even went so far as to indicate it thinks the attorney general's legal position is quite strong. It did so by expressing its "concern" that Judge Greisa was requiring Mr. Bell to make a "disclosure for which there is no substantial need."

We do not know how the higher courts will decide the question of confidentiality now that it is, presumably, before them. Our guess, based on previous cases, is that Mr. Bell will prevail. But whether he wins or loses — and he has said that he will obey Judge Greisa's order if he loses — both the executive branch and the judiciary have already been damaged by the mismanagement that has produced this unseemly collision.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 11, 1903

NEW YORK — Chicago will soon have the most lavishly equipped firehouse in the country. Residents of Chicago's exclusive Lake Shore Drive, claiming that the city's firemen have a penchant for throwing priceless china and fabrics out of the window of burning houses, have undertaken to furnish the districts new fire station with specimens of priceless works of art, on the assumption that the firemen will study them and be able, in the future, to decide what they should handle with care in the performance of their duties.

Fifty Years Ago  
July 11, 1928

LONDON — "At every turn, wherever we go, music is made a stopgap to fill the silence which today people dare not face. People are terrified of silence, so they have music, and I consider it a great insult to music," Sir Hugh Allen, the principal of the Royal College of Music, made this statement yesterday at a banquet given in honor of the conference of British and U.S. music educationists here. Sir Hugh went on to extol the role of music in education, adding that music — in the Greek sense — was essential to an liberal education.



## In Support of Israel

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — When Sen. Abraham Ribicoff voted for the Middle East peace plan last May, he expected to be inundated by angry mail from his constituents. And there were some bitter words.

"You are the shame of the Connecticut Jews," wrote a man from Stamford. A letter from Wilton said: "Some day those planes will be used to kill your fellow Jews in Israel. Will you feel shame then?" One person telephoned the Connecticut Democrat's office and left the message: "We know you're going to be ambassador to Saudi Arabia."

But most of the mail, as it turned out, praised Ribicoff. Many who wrote made a point of identifying themselves as Jews, and agreed with him that support of Israel did not require automatic agreement with its government's every policy.

### Not the State

"I have supported the state of Israel with all my heart and soul since its inception in 1948," one man wrote. "However, the prime minister of Israel is not the state."

Ribicoff has been in trouble with some Jewish groups since he criticized a principal lobbying outfit, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, last March. He takes the reaction to his vote on the plane sales as an encouraging sign that U.S. Jews are refusing to stick to an imposed line.

"I've been deeply disappointed by so-called Jewish spokesmen who tried to throttle expression by American Jews," he said the other day. "There could be no greater disservice to the Jewish people than to suppress the diversity of thought that has been there for 5,000 years."

Connecticut's Jewish population is relatively small. But next door in New York a recent experience of Sen. Jacob Javits also suggests that it is possible these days to criticize Israeli government policy without suffering serious political damage.

Javits criticized the Begin government's response to U.S. questions on peace, calling it "the wrong signal at the wrong time." He was also critical of Egypt, but his comments on Israel drew the main attention. The American Jewish Congress immediately rebuked him for "climbing aboard the 'let's put more pressure on Israel' bandwagon." But an officer of the Congress called Javits and said his staff had issued the statement without authority — and had been reprimanded.

### Mild Response

Constituent mail is running against Javits' comment: at last count, 322 letters against, 104 in favor. But an assistant called that response "mild" and said Jewish community leaders on the whole had been "understanding and even supportive." He said the senator had evidently expressed "what was on the minds of some other people."

The signs are in fact multiplying that many Jews outside Israel, as inside, disagree with present Israeli policy. The discontent began last fall, when Begin allowed zealous to plant new settlements in occupied territory while the peace talks with Egypt were actually going on. And what were largely private expressions of concern have lately become increasingly public.

Item: The chief rabbi of Britain, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, last week spoke out against what he called "the intransigent stance" of Israeli leaders. He praised a peace plan put forward by the Jewish Chronicle, a British weekly, calling on Israel to "withdraw from occupied territory with negotiated

adjustments" in return for firm security guarantees and other Arab undertakings.

Item: Commentary, a conservative magazine with a strongly pro-Israel view, publishes in its July issue powerful criticism of Begin and his policies. A collection of articles on Middle East peace prospects includes criticism of the Carter administration but makes tougher points about Israel's responses to the Sadat initiative.

Walter Laqueur of Commentary speaks of "vacillation" in the Israeli government. He condemns as unconvincing and disruptive its attempt to reinterpret Resolution 242 as not applying to the West Bank. And he is devastating in his criticism, political and military, of Begin's commitment to retaining the settlements in Arab land and planning more there.

The settlements are a point of fundamental difference between

Israel's present policy and much Jewish opinion. Only a small proportion of Jews in the United States or Western Europe believe that settlements are more important than real peace. And more and more are ready to voice their opinion.

To express disagreement aloud seems to me not only right in the Jewish tradition but vital to Israel's security. For it would be extremely dangerous for Israel to go on indefinitely with policies that it thinks appeal to its friends but in fact are antagonizing them. And that danger exists right now.

Begin, in meeting with leaders of the U.S. Jewish community, has indicated that he thinks he has universal support from their people. If he really thinks that, he is unaware of reality. Ribicoff put it: "I think the greatest danger of a political leader is to be isolated from opinion."

## The Carter Stalemate

By Norman Podhoretz

NEW YORK — The other day Richard Pipes, a Harvard professor who spends a good deal of time trying to figure out what the Soviet Union is up to in international affairs, said that he felt sorry for his counterparts in Moscow whose job it is to make sense of U.S. foreign policy for the benefit of Leonid Brezhnev. And indeed, what are those Soviet experts on the United States, or the rest of us, for that matter to think?

At first Jimmy Carter seemed determined to stand up to the Soviet Union. He came into office declaring that the United States would henceforth act as the champion of human rights throughout the world — an announcement that the Russians could only have taken as the launching of an ideological offensive against them. He also reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the defense of Europe, and he even spoke of the need to increase military spending in response to the build-up of Soviet forces in recent years.

Yet, no sooner had the human-rights campaign been launched than the Carter administration began demonstrating to the Russians that they had less to fear from than small and powerless rightist countries like Uruguay and Chile. The human-rights policy might be taken seriously as a form of international political philanthropy, but it was certainly not to be employed as a weapon in an ideological struggle against Soviet Communism.

So too with Carter's initial show of determination in the military field. Modest increases in spending on defense were promised by the United States, and similar promises were exacted from our North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. But at the same time, one weapons system after another — the B-1 bomber, the Cruise missile, the neutron bomb — was unilaterally cancelled or deferred with no more than a pious wish that the Russians would follow suit.

Finally, there was the reaction of the Carter administration to Soviet-Cuban adventurism in Africa. On the one side, Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, announced in effect that the United States had no intention of intervening in the way of the Soviet drive in Africa. On the other side, the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, denounced the Russians for violating the code of détente. And somewhere in the middle, though much closer to Young than to Brzezinski, was the Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

As for the president himself, one day he would warn the Russians to watch their step, and the next day he would shrink from the suggestion that the United States might actually do something — even in the area of technology, trade, and credits — to penalize them should they treat his warnings with contempt.

It would be foolish of the Russians or anyone else to ascribe all this confusion merely to inexperience or ineptitude. The deeper truth is that the administration is irresolute because the nation over which it presides has still not decided, three years after leaving Vietnam, what if anything it wishes to contribute from now on to the struggle against Soviet imperialism in particular and Communist totalitarianism in general.

Thus we know from the polls that popular sentiment leans very

### Letters

#### Parthenon Recalled

The replacement or closing of monuments on the Acropolis because of damage caused by pollution and mass tourism (IHT, June 27) brings a pang of nostalgia. I couldn't agree more with George Cochrane whose cancerous condition left him out of breath and unable to make a final climb up to the Parthenon. On giving up the struggle, he said "It's probably better to remember it as it was." He was right.

My own health problems make it difficult for me to return to Athens, where I was born, but I am not sure I want to now.

My best memories of Athens go back to 1946 when my father, an archaeologist who excavated on the north slope of the Acropolis, used to take me up into the Erechtheum and the Parthenon. He told me the Greek myths and explained every finess of the Parthenon's architecture.

I was only a boy of 10 and I don't suppose I retained a 10th of what he told me. But I will never forget having the Acropolis to ourselves. We would stay for hours and not see another soul. No one asked us for tickets at the Propylaea. There were no hours, no guards, no photographers, no tourists. Just the two of us and the ancient stones beneath an Attic sky of pure blue.

JON WINROTH, Paris.

## Claire Sterling From Rome:

Italy has never had a  
Socialist head of state  
before, and hardly  
appeared on the verge of  
getting one . . .

ROME — Some people may see Italy's latest presidential election simply as a short story with a happy ending: It took a mere 10 days of balloting, and the best man won. But that just shows what an extraordinary event it was.

Ordinarily, the master-strategists of Italian politics spend several years on plots and plans for electing a president of the republic. That was certainly how they were going about it this time when the whole thing suddenly got away from them. The fact that an unexpected candidate from an unlikely quarter could upset all their calculations suggest some pretty big changes in the political landscape here. The biggest is that the country's seemingly ineluctable destiny — a historic compromise between massive Catholic and Communist Parties together representing three-quarters of the electorate — doesn't seem so ineluctable any more.

It is no reflection on incoming President Sandro Pertini to say that his character and record were not upmost in parliamentary minds while the race was on. Though everybody likes and trusts him for the upright, forthright, spirited and endearing man he is, none of this would have helped much if he didn't happen to be a lifelong Socialist, too, and that wouldn't have helped either if the Socialist Party were still the same old party he has always belonged to.

### On the Verge

Italy has never had a Socialist head of state before, and hardly appeared on the verge of getting one even a couple of weeks ago. Reduced by now to under 10 percent of the national vote from nearly twice that, the Socialists have tended to waste away whether in or out of the government. Consigned to a subaltern role in both cases, they have kept losing ground to one or another of the only two parties with clout — the Christian Democrats and Communists — whose ultimate ground alliance might well finish off the Socialist Party altogether. Since the party's congress last March, however, a thrusting leadership under General Secretary Bettino Craxi has set out to rectify that situation.

Having refused for years to join any government unless the Communists could come along, the Socialists are not about to make the Christian Democrats a handsome

alternative offer. Nevertheless Craxi is openly bent on breaking up an increasingly monogamous Catholic-Communist relationship before the marriage is consummated. His shock tactics have thrown practically every party here into disarray, not entirely excluding his own. But he has gotten a Socialist into the Quirinal Palace at last, and made his triumphant mark in the process.

One of four on a list of proposed Socialist candidates, the new head of state was not Craxi's first choice. At 81, Pertini is old for the job, and famous besides for his testy independence. Of the four, though, he was much the hardest to turn down, once Rome's master-strategists finally got Craxi's message. The message was either to choose a Socialist for president or try running Italy without the Socialist Party. The latter would be feasible in theory only. Politically, Christian Democrats and Communists both would consider it a fate worse than death.

### Armed Truce

Nobody has found a satisfactory way to run Italy since a Parliament with no workable majority was elected in June, 1976. The Christian Democrats, with no more than 38 percent of the vote, have kept it going by a sort of armed truce. Until last winter, Premier Andreotti governed with a minority Christian Democratic cabinet held up by the agreement of five other Parties — Communist, Socialist, Social Democrat, Republican, Liberal — not to vote it down. In March, all but the Liberals gave his second cabinet a full vote of confidence in Parliament. It was the first time in 30 years that the Communists were formally acknowledged as legitimate government allies, and they are already having to answer for that to a suspicious and intensely radicalized working-class. Nothing could be less attractive to Communist leaders than the thought of standing out there all alone in the government arena, with Socialist snipers firing at will from the bleachers. Nor would the Christian Democrats feel any less lonely with only the Communists for company. Neither could afford to risk such deadly exposure.

Not only does this explain why they promptly caved in to Craxi's ultimatum it alters the whole shape of the argument.

In their stately progression toward the historic compromise, the peace cautious set by the late Aldo Moro, neither his fellow-Christian Democrats nor the Communists have found the going any too comfortable. Signs of popular disappointment and disaffection have grown from month to month, with every failure of a fragile government to produce its promised miracles. Each party has had to put up with mounting internal resistance: the Communists, unable to sell their accommodating pro-government views to their own trade union federation, have dropped 6 or 7 unenviable points in recent regional elections, while mutinous Christian Democrats would barely hold still even for Moro — who has been in placeable — while he eased the Communists into the government majority. Both have lost most of their early enthusiasm for a projected partnership bristling with dangers and both have been counting heavily on Socialist compliance, which would appear to be gone.

Ultimatum What Craxi has established with his ultimatum is that the Socialists have clout of their own, not necessarily to be measure in electoral percentage points. If his gamble pays off as expected, the percentage points should be going up anyway. The higher they go, the more clout he gets and the more he does get, the likelier he is to worry the Communists and fascinate the Christian Democrats. Though he has yet to propose a practical alternative to a close Catholic-Communist union, those who have never cared for that prospect feel in their bones that he is going to come up with something sooner or later. Though the next parliamentary election is still three years away, a breach in the present precarious truce could bring it much closer. The breach could come any time now. Quite a few politicians can feel a thrill of anticipation already.

### Low Ratings

The problem is that the record low ratings he has been scoring in the polls for his handling of foreign affairs indicate that the U.S. people are not content to go on living in so stagnant and irresolute a state. This means that the Carter administration may very well fall in 1980, possibly to a challenge from within the Democratic Party, possibly to a Republican opponent.

In either case, what almost certainly lies ahead is a great political battle over the future role of the United States in world affairs.

It is on the outcome of that battle that the Russians, like the rest of us, will have to wait to find out whether the United States means to stand up for itself and its democratic political culture or to beat a continued strategic retreat in the face of an advancing ideological tide and an aggressive military threat.

Norman Podhoretz is the editor of Commentary magazine. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

J. P. Winroth





**DOGGIE-RENT** — What to do when your dog fouls streets and parks? In Karlsruhe, West Germany, dog-walkers pop a 50-pfenning coin in a vending machine and out comes a paper bag and cardboard shovel and scraper.

### Impedes Cooperative Efforts

## Ethiopia-Somalia Tension Threatens Locust Battle

MOGADISHU, Somalia, July 10 (AP) — Tensions between Ethiopia and Somalia are threatening to torpedo international efforts to prevent the locust invasion of the Horn of Africa from spreading south.

Locust experts say that their main concern is to intercept and spray the locusts in the air along the Ethiopia-Somalia border when they take flight again in late August and September.

The best points at which to strike the locusts, officials say, are along the border regions as the insects head for Ethiopia's Ogaden region to breed.

#### Cooperation 'Impossible'

But because ethnic Somalis are fighting a guerrilla war in the Ogaden and because Ethiopian jets have been making retaliatory air raids on Somali border areas, officials fear that security considerations will prevent their aircraft from operating freely.

"In the past we have been able to cooperate well," said Mohammed Abdi Chelle, director of operations in the Somali office of the Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa. "But because of the current difficulties between Somalia and Ethiopia, it now appears just impossible."

At present the organization's experts are fighting separate battles against the locusts in the two countries. The current crisis arose, they say, because the organization was unable to kill the locusts as they bred along Ethiopia's Red Sea coast in the northern province of Eritrea, where another guerrilla war is being fought.

As a result the locusts swarmed inland earlier this year to Ethiopia's central highlands and south to mountainous northern Somalia.

Reports indicate that more than 40 locust swarms, some covering up to 110 square kilometers, are in Ethiopia, and about 17 swarms are believed to be in Somalia.

The locust control organization

says it is having some success eliminating swarms in the two areas but many are pinned down by adverse winds in mountainous regions inaccessible to the light aircraft that are used to spray insecticides.

The real test, say the experts, will come when the winds start changing late this month and billions of locusts will be driven south by air currents toward their traditional breeding grounds in the Ogaden desert.

"If we control them at this stage then we can almost certainly prevent the situation getting out of hand," said Philip Kercher, a British locust expert attached to the locust control organization.

If not, say Mr. Kercher and other officials, the locusts will breed again, protected by the guerrilla war.

The winds will drive them further into Kenya and Tanzania early next year, as has happened twice in the last 25 years.

#### No Damage Estimate

The locust control organization — which groups together Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania — has so far been unable to assess the damage done to crops and pastures by the insects. As they start their migration south to the Ogaden, crops of millet and other grains will be maturing in Ethiopia and Somalia.

Mr. Chelle said that in 1968, during the last serious invasion, locusts ate enough grain and other food in the northern border areas of the two countries to feed a million people for a year.

Locusts also have been spotted in northwestern Saudi Arabia, Mr. Kercher said, and are expected soon to start swarming across the Red Sea into the Sudan.

Anti-locust measures in the Sudan are considered adequate to deal with the threat, Mr. Kercher said. But if things go wrong, these swarms could breed again and eventually threaten Chad and Libya.

## U.S. Medical Groups Assert Inflation of Hospital Costs Is Slowing

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP) — U.S. hospital and medical leaders have claimed that a nationwide voluntary effort has resulted in what they said was a drastic cooling off in hospital-cost inflation, despite growing inflation in the general economy.

They said new data show that hospital costs rose by an annual rate of 11.8 percent in April, the lowest such increase in this almost-runaway field in four years.

For the first four months of this year, they said, the annual rate of

increase was 12.7 percent — compared with a 15.8-percent annual rate of increase for the first four months of last year.

If the nation could reduce general inflation as much, they said, neither hospitals nor the nation would have an inflation problem. Also, they claimed, the results of their so-called "voluntary cost-containment program" show that mandatory federal controls on hospital costs are unnecessary.

But Carter administration spokesmen have disagreed with almost all these claims. Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of the Depart-

ment of Health, Education and Welfare, said that health costs still are running wild, and that federal controls on hospital costs still are urgently needed.

He said that there is a good chance that House and Senate health leaders will get together to pass at least a compromise version of an administration hospital-cost-control bill that has been bogged down.

A spokesman for HEW's Health Care Financing Administration said that hospital cost inflation still is running "almost double" the recent 6½ to 7 percent increase in all

items in the Consumer Price Index. The hospital and medical officials conceded this, but argued, as they have for years, that hospitals are a peculiar part of the economy in which patients are treated with costlier drugs, machines and expertise every year, all taking more and more highly skilled people to save more and more lives.

The claims were made at a press conference last week by the heads of the three groups that began the joint effort last November — Alex McMahon, president of the American Hospital Association; Dr. James Sammons, executive vice

president of the American Medical Association, and Michael Bromberg, executive director of the Federation of American Hospitals.

Their members have held down cost increases, they said, by persuading hospitals and the doctors who staff them to think hard about every expense — and, thereby, order fewer tests, admit fewer patients, send patients home faster and reduce spending for new equipment and buildings.

As a result, Mr. Bromberg added, the administration's hospital-cost-control effort in Congress is "dead."

## Rejection of Visas Denied by Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 10 (UPI) — The government denied yesterday a British Broadcasting Corp. report that it had refused visas to representatives of Burmese Moslems to attend a three-day Asian-Islamic conference.

The meeting, which ended Saturday in Karachi, was organized by the Saudi-Arabian-based Islamic World Coordination organization. A government spokesman said that no one invited to the conference was denied a visa, as reported by the BBC.

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## Suboceanic Device to Aid Search for Seismic Data

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — Scientists will put an experimental sensing device 1,500 feet under the sea floor to see if it improves earthquake monitoring and studies of the earth's crust, the National Science Foundation announced yesterday.

The seismic device will be the first ever placed under the sea bottom for a long period and could be the forerunner of a network of similar instruments placed throughout the oceans of the world, the foundation said.

Fred Duennel, a geophysicist at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, the principal investigator on the project, said the technical problems of the project are considerable, but possible to overcome.

#### Underwater Problems

Not only will the device have to withstand underwater pressures of tens of thousands of pounds per square inch, but it will be tricky placing it in such a deep hole and later retrieving it, scientists said.

The test device will go into a 12-inch hole drilled under 4,000 feet of water at the mouth of the Gulf of California. The Glomar Challenger drilling ship will begin boring the hole in November. A two-month underwater test of the device should be completed by March 1979, the foundation said.

This area was picked for the test because it is a young ocean basin being formed as the continental crust of the Baja California peninsula pulls away from mainland

Mexico. Scientists hope to listen in on the strains of this movement to learn more of the planet's substructure.

#### Data to Be Compared

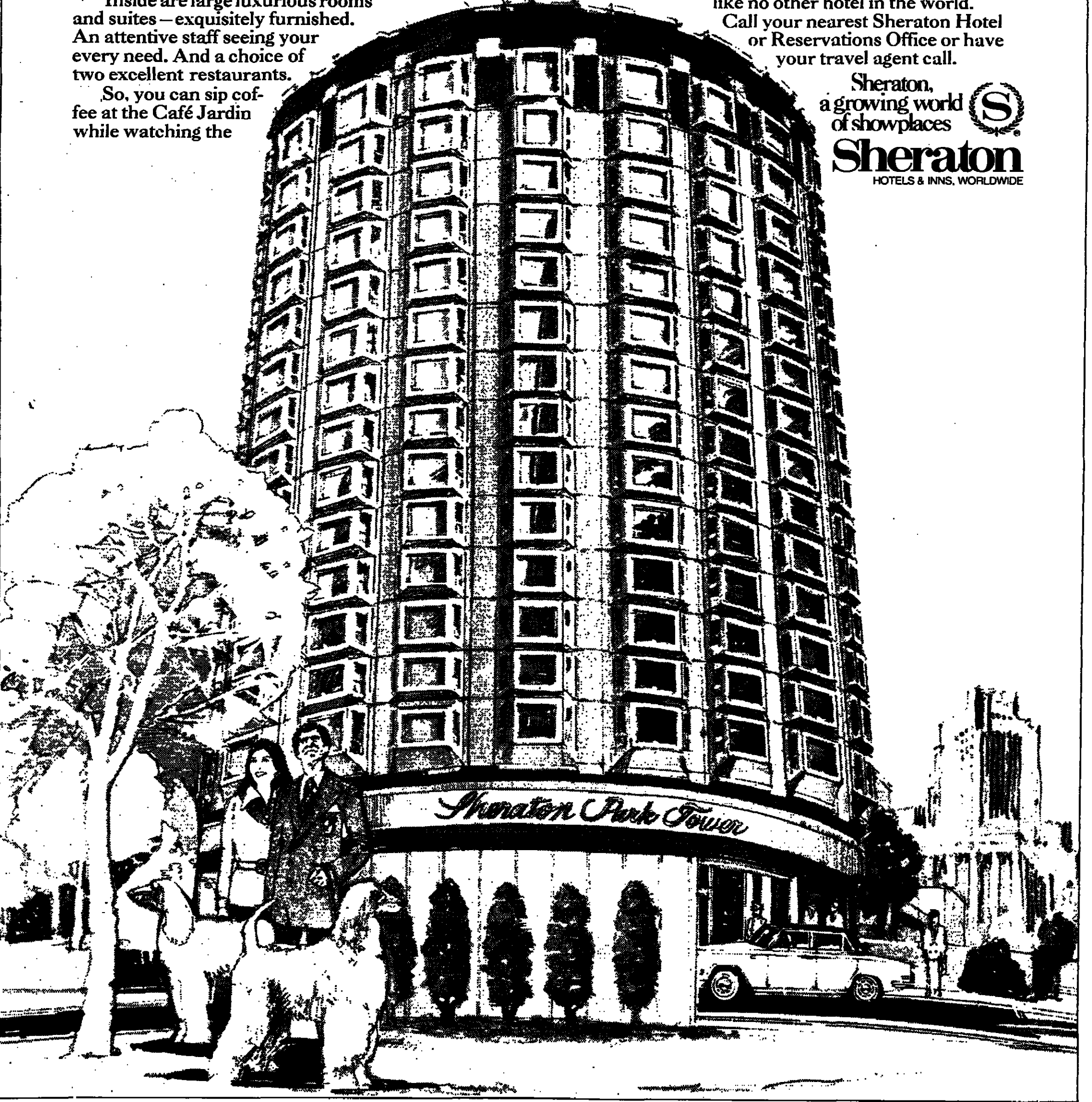
The area also is near the active Rivera Fracture Zone and scientists say there is a 90 percent chance of a measurable earthquake during the trial period.

Donald Heinrichs, a foundation oceanographer who is program manager for the \$200,000 project, said the instruments will be in a package 15 feet long and four inches in diameter. The device will be wired to a recorder that can be hauled up to recover data and change batteries without disturbing the main instrument.

Mr. Heinrichs said 60 to 80 more conventional monitors will be placed on the ocean floor within a 125-mile radius of the buried device to get comparison data. If there is enough better data from under the ocean floor to justify the extra costs, he said, there could one day be a network of these undersea devices to operate and transmit data for a year or more.

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## Bonn Sees Little Effect From Talks Pledges at London Cited by Chancellor

From Wire Dispatches  
**BONN**, July 10 — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that he does not have high hopes for the economic summit meeting here this weekend because the United States has not kept promises made at the London summit last year to cut oil imports and fight inflation.

In a television interview over the weekend, he said: "From a German viewpoint, in the foreground naturally are the hoped-for limitations on American oil imports and the combating of inflation in North America with the aim of reducing the American balance-of-payments deficit — measures which were already announced 14 months ago at the London summit."

He added that the appreciation of the Deutsche mark already has forced West Germany to carry a heavy burden because imports have become cheaper and exports more expensive.

Meanwhile, West Germany's Technology Ministry has drawn up a paper recommending a five-year, 12-billion-Deutsche-mark government program to support key areas of industrial investment, a ministry spokesman said.

The main areas covered in the plan, which could create an additional 100,000 jobs by 1983, are ecology, improvement of working conditions, expansion of the water supply system, energy uses programs and general investment promotion.

In an interview to appear in tomorrow's Financial Times, Mr. Schmidt said that President Carter may have to pledge to the summit that the United States will adopt a strong energy policy by a certain date.

Regarding West German moves at the summit and international pressure for West Germany to reflate, Mr. Schmidt said "never in my four years of holding my present office have I felt myself to be cornered internationally and I don't feel cornered today."

## Carter 'Empty-Handed' Japanese Aide Criticizes U.S.

By Henry Scott-Stokes

**TOKYO**, July 10 (NYT) — Japan is severely disappointed with U.S. leadership in advance of the seven-nation economic summit to be held in Bonn on July 16-17, regrets the failure of Congress to pass the administration's proposed energy legislation and is fearful that Congress will turn protectionist after the elections this autumn.

These sentiments were expressed in an interview here over the weekend by Kiichi Miyazawa, head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency and generally regarded here as the man who runs the Japanese economy for Premier Takeo Fukuda.

Mr. Miyazawa expressed "great disappointment" that President Carter seems to be coming to Bonn empty-handed, and said that the President and his trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, "are really unfortunate: they don't have anything to give. It's all talk."

The normally cautious Mr. Miyazawa also attacked Congress, which he accused of "dragging its feet on the energy bill," which he described as "long overdue" under the terms of a joint communique issued by Japan's external economic affairs minister Nobuhiko Ushiba and Mr. Strauss in January.

In the interview, Mr. Miyazawa called on Mr. Carter to get the energy bill back on the road by a bold statement to the Bonn gathering, which will also include the heads of government from Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

### Certain Date

"We would certainly hope that the president will tell the Bonn meeting that by a certain date the U.S. will have its own comprehensive energy program," said Mr. Miyazawa.

Reflecting the acute disappointment felt by Japanese business and government over Congressional failure to proceed with the energy bill — which the Ushiba-Strauss communique said should be passed in 90 days — Mr. Miyazawa also said that the U.S. economy was being mismanaged as a whole.

"Not only does your government have the energy bill to complete," he said, "but you have a big budget deficit of the order of \$60 billion — which is going to climb further — and you now have inflation of 7 percent, which is also going up."

The tone of Mr. Miyazawa's remarks was exceptionally severe. Observers here said that they could not recall sharper Japanese government criticisms of the United States since World War II, including the period in August 1971 of the "Nixon shock" when the U.S. administration sprung an import surcharge and other measures on an unsuspecting Japan.

Mr. Miyazawa had few kind words for the United States during the interview, but he did try to avoid direct criticism of Mr. Carter. "It's not his doing that Congress is holding up the energy bill," he said.

He described the attitude of U.S. negotiators (principally Mr. Strauss) in advance of the Bonn summit as "very tough," adding that "they are very much worried that they may lose in the Congress" in January-February when they present a vital "package" of tariff cuts and other measures negotiated in the current round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This is due to be approved in the fiscal year ending in March 1979. Japan will have a record trade surplus of \$23 billion, Mr. Miyazawa's own agency forecast recently, of which nearly one-half is likely to be with the United States.

In addition, a government prediction that Japan will have a current account surplus this fiscal year — including exports, imports and service items — of \$6 billion is likely to be a wild underestimate, according to the unofficial Japan Economic Research Center, which last week stated that the surplus could rise to nearly \$18 billion from last year's record \$14 billion.

### Economic News Analysis

## Experts Skeptical of New European Monetary System

By Carl Gewirtz

**PARIS**, July 10 (IHT) — "Skeptical" sums up how bankers and economists look upon the European plan to create a monetary system sketched at last week's meeting of EEC heads of state in Bremen.

While details of how the system would operate remain to be worked out, most analysts doubt that any new plan could succeed where past efforts have failed as long as fundamental economic conditions — among participating states are not coordinated. And given the wide structural disparity within Europe, the long discussed aim of coordinating policies is not an immediate prospect.

The object of the new plan, like the current joint European float — the so-called snake — is to isolate Europe from the vagaries of a wildly fluctuating dollar. The bulk of Europe's trade is with each other and that commerce should not be disrupted by erratic exchange-rate shifts against the dollar. By reducing or eliminating such disruption, proponents argue, commerce would flourish, industrial investments would rise and growth would be assured.

What happens now when dollars flood into Frankfurt for conversion into Deutsche marks is that the Bundesbank intervenes, buying dollars to keep the exchange rate steady. But the D.M. it sells in exchange for the dollars is a hazard because of the inflationary thrust resulting from such an unplanned expense of money supply.

If the Bundesbank does not intervene, the ensuing rise in the mark against the other European currencies — France, Britain and Italy are not part of the current "snake" — endangers West Germany's ability to sell its goods to its major trading partners.

Implicit in the proposed scheme is that the Europeans would act as a group to either not intervene in a period of dollar weakness, and all countries participating in the arrangement would see their currencies rise against the dollar — and remain stable against each other. The Bundesbank, for example, would let the mark appreciate against the dollar but buy French francs and other currencies to keep those rates stable while the other Europeans acted in a coordinated manner. Or, they could use their combined weight to counter the dollar's weakness, sharing, and thereby reducing, the inherent inflationary tendency.

As seen by leading economists, the aim of Germany is to reduce the impact — by sharing out the cost — of the incessant upward pressure on the mark resulting from the nation's very low rate of inflation and the continuing strong surplus in its key international accounts.

France's decision to go along is seen as part of its new "dash for liberalization" — abolishing price controls and reducing state subsidies. That is seen as attempting to bring basic French policy into closer harmonization with West Germany. But by subjecting the franc to the outside discipline of a European currency scheme, analysts say, the government will effectively impose price discipline on the nation's manufacturers who will not be able to count on a depreciating value of the franc to absorb the rise in their prices.

An additional benefit is that letting the franc be pulled higher by the Deutsche mark will lower the cost of raw materials — most of which are billed in dollars — thus helping to relieve domestic inflation.

But economists such as Prof. Peter Oppenheimer at Oxford or Yves Lalan at St. Germaine doubt that France's need to grow faster to absorb rising unemployment will allow it to maintain a sufficiently inflationary policy as to be able to maintain a stable rate against the mark.

Britain, which as one analyst noted has been "relegated to the status of the Benelux countries" by not being kept abreast of the Franco-German secret monetary discussions, is not seen likely to participate for the same reason as bedevils France — as well as its injured pride.

Reporting to Parliament on last week's summit meeting, Prime Minister James Callaghan told the Commons today that Britain wanted to see details of the proposed new monetary system fully worked out before making any commitment to join it. He said the agreed timetable for working out the system would permit fuller preparation and consideration which is essential for "a durable scheme."

"Any new system must last and take full account of economic as well as monetary interests of each member of the community," he said, noting that Britain does not wish to repeat the mistake of 1972 when some \$2 billion were spent in two months trying to keep sterling within the snake.

More fundamentally, the new scheme has still to come to grips with the problem that undid the

Bretton Woods system and remains at the crux of today's woes — the responsibility of deficit versus surplus countries.

A nation running a deficit in its international payments is obliged to pay for consuming more imports than it exports by running down its reserves, devaluing its currency or depressing domestic demand to halt the flow of imports. No such mandatory pressure is exerted on surplus countries.

Proceeding the breakdown of Bretton Woods system were endless arguments about whether West Germany, Japan and others should revalue their currencies or whether the United States should devalue. Revaluations and devaluations did take place, but the imbalances remain and the wrangling goes on over whether the surplus countries need to do more to depress their excesses or the deficit states need to do more to reduce their deficits.

Agreement on how to share the burden among surplus and deficit states has escaped international negotiators. But for the EEC system to work, an answer will have to be found.

Prof. Robert Triffin, the Yale economist who is monetary adviser to EEC Commission president Roy



Kiichi Miyazawa

proved in outline — with some agricultural items excepted — at the Bonn summit.

Asked whether it was not unusual for a Japanese minister to criticize the United States in such unfavorable terms, Mr. Miyazawa, a former foreign minister who also was head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said: "If I were at the foreign ministry, it might be a different affair, but in my present position, I can speak frankly."

The minister added that he was sure that his many U.S. friends appreciated frankness above everything and said that "my belief in American democracy presses me to speak without reservation."

Repeatedly Mr. Miyazawa, who was Japan's negotiator in the previous tariff-cutting round in GATT the Kennedy Round — 15 years ago, came back to the topic of the Bonn summit and the danger of protectionism.

"At the Bonn summit, if we stopped rowing the boat," the minister said, "then the boat would not stay still in the river. It would stand a real chance of going backward, back to a waterfall of protectionism."

The acerbic remarks by Mr. Miyazawa come as Japanese leaders steel themselves for a clash with the United States after the autumn elections when congressmen return to Washington. Both the U.S. and Japanese governments are hoping the figures for Japan's massive trade surplus will have turned round by then, but so far — despite Japanese restrictions on major items accounting for over 50 percent of exports — they show little sign of doing so.

In the fiscal year ending in March 1979, Japan will have a record trade surplus of \$23 billion, Mr. Miyazawa's own agency forecast recently, of which nearly one-half is likely to be with the United States.

In addition, a government prediction that Japan will have a current account surplus this fiscal year — including exports, imports and service items — of \$6 billion is likely to be a wild underestimate, according to the unofficial Japan Economic Research Center, which last week stated that the surplus could rise to nearly \$18 billion from last year's record \$14 billion.

Jenkins, and a long-time exponent of European monetary coordination, is confident this can be worked out through a combination of consultations between states and presumptive indicators, which would automatically signal a change is needed.

But others see this conundrum as effectively barring U.K. entry to the scheme.

Meanwhile, in trading today, the dollar fell sharply against the Continental currencies. Some dealers said they were worried that the EEC plan implied less intervention in the future to support the dollar, others focused on continuing fundamental U.S. economic problems — rising inflation and rising international deficits.

The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.804 Swiss francs, down from 1.82 Friday. In Frankfurt, it ended at 2.039 DM, down from 2.0587 and in Paris at 4.431 French francs compared to 4.4625. In Tokyo, it fell to 201.325 yen, down from 203.325.

However, some dealers anticipate a rebound with the United States stepping up its own support operations as President Carter sets off for next weekend's seven-nation economic summit conference in Bonn.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### China Said Buying Japan Plant

China has reportedly agreed in principle to purchase a color-television tube plant from Hitachi Ltd. and an integrated circuit plant from Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Payment is expected to be mainly in dollars in cash, but Hitachi and the manager of the tube-plant export, C. Itoh and Co., are expected to get part of the payment in yen to minimize foreign-exchange losses. Formal contracts are said to be signed late this month or early in August after five years of negotiation. The Hitachi Braun tube manufacturing facility, with annual capacity of 950,000 tubes, has an export value of 18 billion-to-19 billion yen (about \$90 million to \$95 million) and is to be constructed by 1981 outside the Shan in northeast central China. Toshiba's integrated circuit plant is valued at about 25 billion-to-30 billion yen. The factory is to be constructed in Kiangsu Province.

### Court Blocks Tropicana Takeover

A Federal Court of Appeals panel here has temporarily blocked a proposed takeover of Tropicana Products by Beatrice Foods. The weekend ruling came on a request by the Federal Trade Commission that the merger, scheduled to be consummated Tuesday, be postponed until the commission, which sees antitrust problems with it, has time to complete an administrative proceeding. Beatrice Foods has until Friday to file a response to the FTC motion and the court will then rule on whether to leave the injunction in place until the FTC administrative proceeding is completed. If the court agrees to the FTC request, the result would likely be an end to the merger plans as the administrative proceeding could take a year or more to complete. A diversified company based primarily in food products, Beatrice's \$490-million acquisition of Tropicana, a Florida-based citrus producer, would broaden the company's role in the fruit-juice market to include the purchase and processing of chilled orange and grapefruit juice. Tropicana, widely regarded as a prime takeover target, showed a 42-percent rise in profits to \$22.5 million in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1977.

Empain-Schneider Turnover Rises  
 Empain-Schneider group's turnover rose 23 percent during the first quarter of this year to 7 billion French francs (about \$1.6 billion) from 5.7 billion francs a year earlier, the company reports. New orders received by the Franco-Belgian group in the quarter rose 4 percent to 7.6 billion francs. The group says slow growth of new orders was essential to the low level of orders taken in by the mechanical branch of its subsidiary Creusot-Loire, by the electromechanical construction sector in general and by most of its Belgian subsidiaries, notably Verlipack. It points out, however, that orders received by its engineering subsidiary Spie Batignolles had practically doubled, mainly due to additional civil engineering contracts for power stations under construction in Iran.

## U.S. Seen Heading for Reduced Growth McGraw Hill Surveys Outlook in 26 States

**NEW YORK**, July 10 (NYT) — The United States is headed for another year of decelerating industrial growth and accelerating inflation, according to the McGraw-Hill mid-year world business outlook, which was released during the weekend.

Similar scenarios are in store for 25 other industrialized nations covered by the survey. For the entire group, inflation will abate to a projected 7.6 percent from 8.1 percent this year and the rate of growth in output is expected to rise slightly to 3.8 percent, according to the report.

But faster growth and less inflation among the United States' major trading partners is expected to cause more trade deficits and to keep the dollar under pressure in foreign-exchange markets.

"The combination of growth and

inflation expected for the United States vis-a-vis our trading partners means difficult conditions for U.S. products on the world market, even in the face of a dollar devaluation," said Eric Herr, an economist for McGraw-Hill. "It suggests continued balance to payments deficits and pressure on the dollar."

Yearly output of U.S. goods and services is expected to grow at a 3.1-percent rate next year, compared to a projected 3.8-percent rate for all of 1978. The rate of inflation is seen rising to 6.8 percent in 1979 from 6.6 percent this year.

Major trading partners of the United States are expected to fare somewhat better on the inflation front. West Germany, according to the survey, should expect an inflation rate of 3 percent in 1979.

The survey estimates that the

EEC will experience an overall increase in prices of 7.1 percent, down from 7.6 percent in 1978. Output is expected to rise at an annual rate of 2.8 percent, following this year's lack-luster 2.4 percent.

In Japan, real growth is expected to rise to 5.9 percent from 5.3 percent this year and the rate of inflation may move up to 5.2 percent from 4.9 percent, the report said.

The survey pinpointed weakness in capital investments as the major source of sluggishness in most countries and said that the situation reflects low operating rates, high rates of interest and low profits. According to the report, the industries experiencing the most trouble are iron and steel, some textiles, petroleum, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper and footwear.

## U.S. Economy Slowing, Purchasing Agents Says

**NEW YORK**, July 10 (NYT) — The U.S. economy showed signs of slowing in July due to increased store closings during the vacation month, the association said.

It pointed out that 69 percent of its members said prices were higher in May, the largest percentage since 1974. "Inflation fears remain strong, and concern that the government will ultimately turn once again to historically credited controls seems to be growing," the association said. "A few members speculate that some prices are already being adjusted in preparation for that eventuality."

Of inventories, 28 percent reported higher stocks, up from May's 27 percent, while 14 percent said they reduced stocks, up from 13 percent last month. "This is considerably more stable than the change that occurred from March to May," the association said, adding that "it's a good sign to see a moderate inventory policy in light of the above new figures."

Production rose in June, according to 37 percent of the respondents, compared with 43 percent the previous month, while 12 percent said production worsened in June compared with 10 percent in May.

## Currencies' Revaluations Seen Balancing Payments

**WASHINGTON**, July 10 (AP-DJ) — The depreciation of the dollar, and the appreciation of other currencies, especially the Deutsche mark and the yen, will be major factors in correcting imbalances in nations' balance of payments over the next two or three years, Jacques Polak, economic counselor of the International Monetary Fund, said today.

He described the currency revaluations that have already taken place — but which have not yet been reflected in international trade flows — as "pipeline effects" that could eventually help bring about a "major improvement" in the world payments situation.

Mr. Polak reviewed international monetary developments and the operations of the IMF at a meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva. The text of his remarks was made public by the IMF in Washington.

Another factor that should not be overlooked, Mr. Polak said, is that the current account surplus of the major oil-exporting countries are likely to be significantly lower by 1980.

He said IMF figures show that the combined current-account surpluses of the oil-exporting countries, about \$68 billion in 1974, will shrink to about \$20 billion this year, reflecting a sharp increase in goods and services imports. This decline of the oil-exporting countries, he added, also "will tend to strengthen the payments position of most industrial countries."

"For all industrial nations combined," he said, "the aim could be growth of real GNP (gross national product) for the two years ahead significantly higher — per-

haps one percentage point — than the sub-par rate of about 3 1/2 percent experienced in 1977 and now expected for 1978."

The IMF, he indicated, feels that significantly higher overall growth rates for the industrial nations in 1979 and 1980 could be achieved without worsening national inflation rates. "Given the large amount of slack in the economies of most industrial countries, this modest increase in growth rates is, in our view, fully compatible with the over-riding need to combat inflation," he said.

Mr. Polak criticized major Western countries for increasingly resorting to protectionist measures. "The trade-imposing effect of these measures, as well as some measures by a number of developing countries, has been detrimental to the balance of growth of international trade," he said.

He said one problem with the world economic situation has been that some countries used expansionary international adjustments. "By delaying adjustment until it became inevitable, these countries failed to handle their problems of inflation and made their adjustment experience that much more traumatic," he added.

The loan is to bear interest at one point above interbank Euro-dollar offered rates for the first four years and 1.125 points above for the remaining four years.

The financing represents Nigeria's second foray into the Euro-market. Last autumn, it obtained a \$1-billion, seven-year loan at a one point margin above Euro-dollar rates throughout. Although Nigeria is a major oil exporter, oil industry sources say that it has been having increasing difficulty selling oil in its two principal markets, Britain and the United States, because of cheaper supplies coming from North Sea oil fields and Alaska's North Slope. Hence, the African country is having to rely to an increasing extent on foreign borrowing to finance its ambitious public works program, sources say.

Meanwhile, in Lisbon, Portugal has concluded a \$300-million syndicated bank loan to help ease its trade deficit of \$1.5 billion, the Finance Ministry announced.

This is the second major trade deficit financing obtained by Portugal this year. A loan of \$750 million in 13 Western nations was arranged in May. The new loan is payable over a seven-year period at 1 point above the London interbank offered rate.

## Stocks Rise Amid Late NYSE Rally

### Institutions Reverse

### Mostly Lower Session

**NEW YORK**, July 10 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange firmed late today in a mostly lower session as investors puzzled over interest rates and inflation.

Analyst raised doubts about whether the Federal Reserve would continue to be as aggressive in forcing up interest rates to slow inflation as earlier this year when it was viewed as the nation's primary inflation fighter.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.33 points to 816.79 and advanced led declines 800-to-635. Volume fell to 22.46 million shares from Friday's 23.47 million.

Traders ascribed the market's late firmness to bargain hunting by institutions taking advantage of the retreat from early June levels.

American Stock Exchange prices rose in moderate trading with the index up 0.40 to 146.70 and the average price per share rising four cents.

On the Big Board, a 396,000-share block at 26 1/2 put Alco Standard at the head of the most active list. It ended off 1/4.

Kaufman and Broad, in second place, climbed one to 9, Boeing added 1 1/2 to 54 1/2. British Petroleum gained 1/4 to 16. BP declined to comment on British press reports that it had found a large oil-field off the Shetland islands.

National Airlines climbed 1 1/2. Texas International Airlines said it purchased 9.2 percent of National's stock and is considering seeking control.

Shell Oil said it found no oil or gas accumulations in its first Balmore Canyon well which will be abandoned. Shell eased 1/4 to 31 1/2.

## British Airways Allowed to Buy 19 Boeing 737s

**LONDON**, July 10 (AP-DJ) — Britain today announced a three-point program aimed at keeping its domestic aircraft industry busy at the same time that British Airways will be allowed to buy the U.S.-made planes it wants.

The main points of the program disclosed by government officials during a debate on aviation in the house of commons are:

• State-owned British Airways will be allowed to purchase the 19 Boeing 737 jetliners, valued at about £120 million, that it has sought to buy since April.

• Trade Secretary Edmund Dell also said he had granted approval for British Airways to enter into negotiations with state-owned British Aerospace "for the acquisition of between three and six BAC 1-11s."

• Minister for industry Gerald Kaufman announced the government had approved plans for British Aerospace to develop the four-engine HS-146, which is to be powered by Avco-Lycoming engines made by Avco Corp. of the U.S. Mr. Kaufman predicted that development of the HS-146, a short-haul jet carrying up to about 100 passengers, would provide over 7,000 jobs to the British aerospace industry and a further 4,000-5,000 jobs for related equipment and component companies.

## Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1978	1977
12 weeks June 17	1,750	1,525
Revenue	18.72	15.44
Profits	1.37	1.14
Per share	3.425	2.955
24 weeks	1978	1977
Revenue	31.29	25.57
Profits	2.30	1.92
Per share		

## Nigeria Seeking \$1-Billion Loan

**LONDON**, July 10 (AP-DJ) — The Nigerian government is negotiating a \$1-billion, eight-year syndicated loan in the Euro-market, sources involved in the negotiations said today.

The loan is to bear interest at one point above interbank Euro-dollar offered rates for the first four years and 1.125 points above for the remaining four years.

The financing represents Nigeria's second foray into the Euro-market. Last autumn, it obtained a \$1-billion, seven-year loan at a one point margin above Euro-dollar rates throughout. Although Nigeria is a major oil exporter, oil industry sources say that it has been having increasing difficulty selling oil in its two principal markets, Britain and the United States, because of cheaper supplies coming from North Sea oil fields and Alaska's North Slope. Hence, the African country is having to rely to an increasing extent on foreign borrowing to finance its ambitious public works program, sources say.

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12 Month Stock		High Low Div. in 5 Yrs.		P/E		5 Yr. High Low		Close Last Quot.	
10	8%	ChesM	2.50	7.0	7	32	5%	8%	34
34%	27%	ChesM	2.50	7.0	7	88	30%	30%	30
84%	54%	ChesM	1.90	3.7	57	51%	81%	10%	81%
11%	5%	ChesM	1.90	3.8	6	48	10%	10%	10
47%	37%	CumH	3	7.8	6	37	38%	38%	38
25%	25%	CumH	1.00	8.4	4.5	23%	23%	23%	23
43%	34%	ChesM	1.40	3.6	13	41	39%	39%	39
27%	28	ChesM	1.40	3.8	13	167%	24%	24	24
40%	40%	ChesM	2.30	7.1	30	130	23%	23%	23
62%	42	ChesM	1.80	3.4	9	53%	53%	53%	53
7%	5%	ChesM	1.40	1.7	24	7%	7%	7%	7
34%	21%	ChesM	1.40	2.8	15	21%	21%	21%	21
7%	3%	ChesM	1.40	2.1	37	4%	4%	4%	4
11%	11%	ChesM	1.40	1.5	37	10%	10%	10%	10
24%	14%	ChesM	1.40	5.1	36	19%	19%	19%	19
94%	94%	ChesM	1.40	6.5	5	7%	7%	7%	7
16%	10%	ChesM	1.40	1.2	276	11	10%	10%	10

(Continued on Page 9)







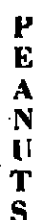




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*By Eugene T. Maleska*



- 1 Varnish
- 2 ingredient
- 4 Bustle
- 8 "Ma—He's
- 9 Making Eyes
- 10 "
- 12 Woeeful word
- 14 Simon's "—
- 15 "Suite"
- 16 "Of — I Sing"
- 17 Torn place
- 18 He wrote "Roots
- 19 Get well
- 21 Explode
- 22 Environmental
- 23 sort of Seth
- 23 "Animal Farm"
- 24 author
- 26 Grease one's
- 27 palm
- 27 Fruit-and-cream
- 28 dessert
- 28 Osborn, in Idaho
- 31 Acres
- 32 Tug's salute
- 33 Opposite of
- 34 massive
- 34 Côte d'—
- 35 Atlanta court
- 37 ream
- 37 Latvian capital
- 38 Major of Aus.
- 39 Normed of a sort
- 40 Old Scratch

41 Hog's home	36 Encourage
42 Contemporary	37 Takes offense
43 Blends	38 Sounds from
44 Largest of the	39 Santa
Society Islands	40 Bamboozle
45 Imitates	41 Take a sophist's
46 Earl "Faitha"	argument
rhines plays it	42 With regard to
47 Gifted	43 Stage phone
48 Mimi or Norma	44 Where the tall
49 Salutes	corn grows
50 Food staple in	50 Thomas —
44 Across	Edison
51 — Glendower,	51 Land of the
Weishi rebel	bauses
52 Escal attendee	52 Inside info
53 Lapse	54 Kind of stitch
54 Days of yore	55 "Cakes and —"
61 Zane Grey locale	8 City in Mass.
62 Complaint point	9 Novel by Arnold
	Bennett: 1908
	10 Honey drink
	11 Slithery
	13 More hard-
	bearded
	14 Aspect
	20 Soho swells
	21 Soften
	24 Chess piece
	25 Courts
	26 "Carmen"
	composer
	29 Protection
	30 Chew or mess
	31 Barbs; teeth
	35 Indian of Arizona

**DOWN**

1 Soft, white fat

2 To the downwind side

3 Chaucerian gem, with "The"

4 Skinny stick

5 Great novel of 1859, with "A."

6 — dealing with lion and unicorn

7 Writer Bradbury

ALGARVE	C	F	CLEAR	MADRID	C	F	CLEAR
AMSTERDAM	15	49	Cloudy	MIAMI	38	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	39	Clear	MILAN	39	86	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	84	Cloudy	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	87	Clear	MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	48	Cloudy	AUSTRICH	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	42	Rain	NEW YORK	22	81	Clear
BRUSSELS	16	42	Cloudy	NICE	22	71	Clear
BUCHAREST	27	80	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
SUDAPSTE	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	17	43	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	13	55	Rain
COPENHAGEN	23	66	Clear	ROME	26	79	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Clear	SOFIA	20	74	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	52	Rain	STOCKHOLM	17	42	Rain
EDINBURGH	11	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	36	97	Clear
FLORENCE	22	71	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	33	94	Clear
FRANKFURT	16	41	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy	TUNIS	29	84	Clear
HELSINKI	14	52	Rain	VIENNA	16	41	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	82	Clear	WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Clear	WASHINGTON	29	85	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Clear	ZURICH	17	42	Cloudy
LONDON	18	64	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	26	81	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700)

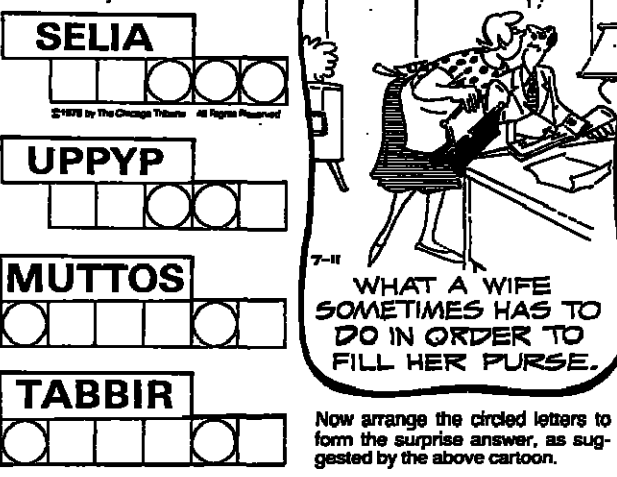
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

## SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

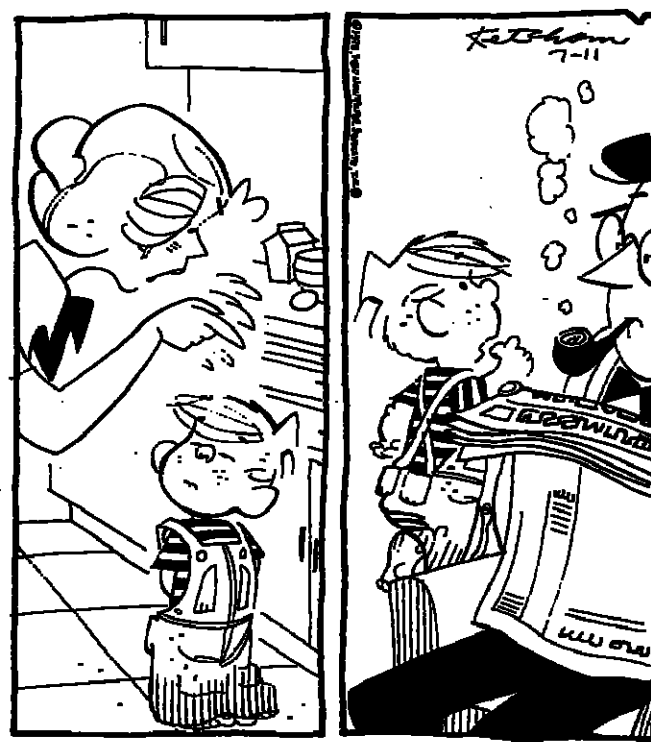


Answer here:  HER

Yesterday's Jumbles: BASIS RHYME DISOWN NESTLE  
Answer: Accommodations for the rest of the

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## DENNIS.THE MENACE



"AND I DON'T WANT TO HEAR ANY MORE COMPLAINTS FROM THE PHONE TAKEN OUT."

## BOOKS

## The Landed Gentry

By Sophie Burnham, Putnam, 311 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**Tell Tule Tit**  
Your tongue shall be slit  
And all the dogs in town  
Shall have a bit of it.  
Anon. Nursery Rhyme

**S**OME REAIDS the epigraph of Sophie Burnham's new book, *The Landed Gentry*, and though it may not be immediately apparent why it is so pertinent to what is to do with a dissection of America's propertied class, this epigraph represents what lends the book its chief interest and tension. For, as the author quickly confesses, she is herself a member of the group she is about to anatomize; she belongs, as she puts it, to an old family of decaying means from Greenwich, Conn., Maryland, and New York origins, along with her ambivalence about anatomizing them, are finally what focus the reader's attention.

Her venture point is not an un-mixed blessing. On the one hand, it lends her narrative voice a tone of authority, and equips her to speak with some knowledge of the class she would be intruder with her nose pressed against the solarium. (In retrospect one can see that it was precisely Mrs. Burnham's status as an outsider that made the falsely knowing tone of her earlier confidential book, *"The Art World,"* so

On the other hand, as the epiphany reveals, she feels disloyal, telling tales out of class. To be sure, the gentry own more land in America than most of us realize, and continue to monopolize the country's land and money. But she has no indiscreet power to prevent a land census from being taken by the federal government. But: "I am not a radical," she declares. "Nor have I any coherent position on the redistribution of land." She is a realist. Blood is thicker than water, in short. She is no Patricia Hearst. On the one hand, her status gives her access to corridors that more ambitious reporters have been forbidden to enter. She is attending Lincoln's secret School of the Future with Mellons, Crespis, Gennings, Watsons, DuPonts, Paepckes and Fells. "The names meant nothing,

means to buy an estate, a tax shelter farm, a ranch, an island, a "walled retreat"), as well as her thesis that "contrary to prevailing myth, we live in a society of very pronounced class distinctions, though the lines that define them are often imperceptible to the untrained eye." (She would not count her own among the indiscriminate.) In an amusing footnote, she boasts that she once was able to place a fellow "in the shared a cab with her" and that she "lived in a block of his New York City residence, though frustratingly, she objects to explain exactly how she did it."

Still and all, both because of Mrs. Burnham's reticence and because her subject doesn't lend itself to precise definitions, what she has after in "The Landed Gentry" remains something of a foggy business even after she is done with it. Though I haven't read her single novel, "Buccanner," and therefore don't know how she does at fiction, I would guess that the manners and mores of her landed gentry could be more effectively limned in a novel than in reportage, especially considering that, as Gore Vidal has reminded us in his essay on Louis Auchincloss, there are almost no novelists nowadays who can write with true knowledge of the upper classes.

Of course, by writing fiction Mrs. Burnham might invite as much disapproval from her peers as she has risked by tattling. As one young man she spoke of, a student at the University of the Sacred Heart, said, "I think the proper class are the ones who do not want to be interested in everything, but do nothing well. If you like art, you can go to a museum, or music, you can go to a concert — but don't go around writing and singing." Once a friend of our family told me, "I read a book, and I read it and told my grandmother, who knew her family, that it was really very, very good. Do you know her response? It was, 'Oh well, she's always had emotions.' I thought, 'That's not the way people don't write.' Were she writing a novel, Mrs. Burnham could give us that anecdote. In 'The Landed Gentry,' she does not."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## 2 Pintos Burn After Rear-End Crashes in U.S.

**SOUDERSBURG, Pa., July 16** (AP) — A Ford Pinto burst into flames near here after being struck from behind by another auto, the second such accident in three days in Pennsylvania.

Two New Salem girls were killed on Thursday when the Pinto in which they were riding was involved in a rear-end crash in western Pennsylvania and burst into flames.

Saturday night, a 1973 Pinto driven by Joseph Sardella, 63, of Matawan, N.J., burst into flame when it was struck in the rear as he was slowing down.

His wife was thrown from the burning car and was killed when the second vehicle rolled over her, police said. Mr. Sardella was listed in stable condition yesterday at Lancaster Osteopathic Hospital with multiple fractures and second-degree burns.

The Ford Motor Co. is recalling 1.5 million 1971-76 Pintos and 1975-76 Mercury Bobcats to modify fuel tanks that critics charge are easily ruptured in rear-end collisions. Last February, Ford was ordered to pay \$128 million to a man who was burned over 90 percent of his body in a Pinto collision.

### Soviet Aide to Helsinki

MOSCOW, July 10 (UPI) — Soviet Defense Marshal Dmitri Ustinov left today for Helsinki. Tas said that Mr. Ustinov was visiting Finland at the invitation of the Finnish defense minister.

100

# BRIDGE

*By Alan Truscott*

A revealing auction at one table on the diagrammed deal permitted West to find a killing loss that made a difference of six tricks. North chose to make a light opening of one diamond, a dubious decision for which the fates punished him. South now had mild interest in slam, but came to rest in three no-trump after bidding hearts and making a forcing jump in his partner's diamond suit.

West now had good reason to believe the evicious lead of the unbid club suit, for South would not have bid three no-trump after this sequence unless he held the king. East could be given the lead to play clubs, the defense would have a chance.

The red suits seemed hopeless, so West made the intelligent lead of the spade jack. In some circumstances, this might have served to smother a ten in the South hand, but as it happened the normal lead of the three would have been equally effective.

South played low from dummy, sensing impending disaster. East overtook with the queen and shifted to a club. South's jack lost to the queen, and West reverted to spades. When the smoke had cleared, the defense had taken the

In the replay, South opened with one no-trump and reached the same game contract after a Stayman auction that gave West much less information. The opening lead was a routine club, and declarer had 10 tricks, giving West 11 points.

**NORTH**  
 ♠K742  
 ♥A5  
 ♦KJ843  
 ♣83

**WEST (D)**  
 ♠J53  
 ♥864  
 ♦72  
 ♣AQ1094

**EAST**  
 ♠AQ108  
 ♥10852  
 ♦106  
 ♣872

**SOUTH**  
 ♠98  
 ♥KQJ7  
 ♦AQ95  
 ♣KJ5

both sides were vulnerable. The new  
ding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	S.N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade jack.

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